

Iraqis Holding a Key Town Despite Claims by Iranians

U.S. Is Prepared To Sell Reserve Oil

By Joseph Fitchett

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Reagan administration would open the U.S. Strategic Petroleum Reserve and promptly start selling substantial quantities of oil if supplies from the Gulf were cut off, a U.S. Energy Department official disclosed Thursday.

This policy clarification, made in telephone interview from Washington, comes after weeks of uncertainty about whether the Reagan administration would react quickly enough to forestall panic buying in the crisis.

Sources in the International Energy Agency, the Paris-based body that monitors world petroleum developments, said the clarification could reinforce confidence in oil markets and among Western governments that oil prices would not shoot up even if Iran attempts to lose the Strait of Hormuz.

"In contrast to 1979, when upheaval in Iran caused an oil-price shock, the market situation and perceptions of the market have changed drastically, and nobody today in the oil companies or even among the oil exporters sees any interest" in another sharp price increase, an IEA official said.

Figures compiled by the IEA show that closure of the Strait of Hormuz would deprive the non-Communist countries of about eight million barrels a day — slightly more than one-fifth of current daily consumption.

But this shortage, the IEA concluded, could be largely made up with extra production from non-Gulf nations, from stocks held by Saudi Arabia on tankers outside the Gulf, from oil company inventories and from government reserves in the United States, West Germany and Japan. Industrial countries' oil reserves are at an all-time high — nearly three months at current consumption rates.

Some oil analysts have warned that non-Gulf members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries might try to profit from a squeeze to drive up prices. The IEA view, however, is that oil-exporting nations, worried about a long-term trend toward declining oil consumption, would avoid causing another leap in prices.

In contrast to the jittery market in previous crises, the IEA official said, "oil traders have discounted the risk of another dramatic upheaval, because of the changed economics and because everyone is convinced that any crisis would be short-lived" because of Western



determination to keep open the Gulf.

Prices on the spot oil market, a sensitive barometer of expectations in the oil industry, have scarcely moved. The IEA official said this was a reflection of the market's confidence that Western governments are prepared to cope with any foreseeable trouble in the oil market.

A key factor in this more confident mood, he said, is that the Reagan administration has developed better tactics for providing psychological reassurance in time to prevent speculators bidding up oil prices at the outbreak of a crisis.

Poor and belated responses by Western governments have been widely blamed for aggravating the oil crises in 1973 and 1979.

The Energy Department official, confirming the change in Reagan administration tactics, said: "There has been a gradual shift over the last year in the way people perceive the Strategic Petroleum Reserve."

Energy Secretary Donald P. Hodel "will push oil into the market fast as possible in an emergency," he said.

The official asked not to be identified by name because statements on Western preparations for a Gulf cutoff are normally reserved for the senior official in each department.

The issue became more sensitive last year after an exercise at the port that sought to simulate the effects of an Iranian blockade. The study showed U.S. oil prices rising to nearly \$100 a barrel and grave political tensions arising between the United States, which has large domestic supplies, and West European nations, which are short of indigenous energy supplies.

The findings were leaked, and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Captured Soldiers Put on Parade

Reuters

AL-QURNAH, Iraq — The strategic southern Iraqi town of al-Qurnah, which Iran said its forces had captured in a new Gulf war offensive Thursday, was firmly in Iraqi hands Thursday evening when news correspondents arrived.

There was no sign of Iranian forces in the vicinity, except about 350 captives from the day's fighting.

Local officials said that residents had helped troops repulse an Iranian attack earlier in the day but that the closest the Iranians had got to al-Qurnah was 21 kilometers (seven miles).

In Washington, the State Department said Thursday that there was no evidence that battle lines in the Iran-Iraq war had changed.

John A. Hughes, the State Department spokesman, said that while there had been heavy fighting, "as far as we are aware there is no evidence that the lines of battle have changed significantly in the last several days."

Al-Qurnah is strategically situated on the main highway between Baghdad and the Iraqi port of Basra and at the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. Here, the two rivers join to become the Shatt al-Arab waterway, which flows into the headwaters of the Gulf.

The local officials said more than 1,500 Iranian Army troops and Revolutionary Guards had been killed and 350 taken captive by Iraqi forces defending the town, which included many paramilitary forces as well as armed peasants.

The captured Iranians were later paraded through the streets of al-Qurnah.

The officials, including the town's governor and a representative of the ruling Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party, said the Iranians had crossed the Howeza marshlands in the 30-kilometer stretch between the Iranian border and al-Qurnah.

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ARMORED PATROL — Israeli armored personnel carriers drive through a Lebanese town north of their principal line of defense on the Awali River. The Israelis have been sending patrols north to assure that Palestinian guerrillas do not return to the area. Page 2.

Reagan, Defending Lebanon Policy, Declares U.S. Is Not 'Bugging Out'

By Jack Nelson

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, defending his decision to withdraw marines from Lebanon, says that the United States is not "bugging out" and that "we're just going into a little more defensible position."

Mr. Reagan said Wednesday that he had "no regrets" about having ordered the troops into Lebanon as part of a multinational peacekeeping force. He said he would order them back in if that would help achieve their original peace mission.

Mr. Reagan, holding his first formal press conference in two months, was grim-faced as he answered several questions about the U.S. role in Lebanon, the cost in American lives, and the prospects for the future now that the government of Amin Gemayel has suffered devastating setbacks.

Asked whether the United States had lost credibility in Lebanon in view of its inability to achieve the withdrawal of all foreign forces there, Mr. Reagan answered: "No. I don't think, first of all, that you can say we have lost as yet."

He added, "I know that things don't look bright, as bright as they have at some times in this last year and a half since they've been there."

Continuing with a long reply, the president outlined the background of the crisis in Lebanon and said marines were being "redeployed" to naval vessels off the coast "because once the terrorist attacks started, there was no way that we could really contribute to the original mission by staying there as a target, just hunkering down and waiting for further attacks."

Reminded of earlier declarations that he would not permit the United States to "cut and run" in Lebanon in the face of terrorist threats, Mr. Reagan held firmly to his position that withdrawing marines from Beirut and stationing them on navy ships offshore was only a matter of redeploying them to safer quarters.

"Those who make decisions won't see it as cutting and running," the president said. He said that the U.S. naval task force would remain off Beirut.

When asked about U.S. policy

on shelling from warships now that marines were being withdrawn, Mr. Reagan said the United States was "behaving with restraint now."

"We're flying reconnaissance flights, and there have been some instances of firing upon them — without result. I'm pleased to say — and we have not responded," he said.

The most recent shelling into Lebanon by U.S. warships were carried out in response to firing upon the U.S. Embassy in Beirut.

Mr. Reagan said, adding, "Now that's our way we could allow that channel to be closed."

"On the Israeli-Arab conflict, he repeated his view that in any peace agreement Israel would have to give up occupied Arab lands in order to secure peaceful borders."

He again called Jewish settlements on Palestinian lands on the West Bank "not helpful" to the peace process but said he had "never referred to them as illegal."

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In freezing temperatures, truck-loads of Dutch and French cattle

Western Europe Feeling Strain of Truck Blockades

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Factories, farms and consumers across Western Europe felt the strain Thursday as striking French truck drivers maintained their blockades of the country's main highways, but the end of a three-day slowdown by most Italian customs officers began to ease the paralysis in the Alpine region.

The Netherlands asked Thursday for a special meeting Monday of European Community transport ministers to discuss the situation.

Later, the French transport minister, Charles Fiterman, refused the request, saying it was up to the French government to handle the problems posed by the drivers' action.

Roadblocks in the Maurienne valley leading to the Frejus tunnel linking France and Italy, where 300 to 400 trucks were strung out over several miles this week, ended late Thursday afternoon.

The huge blockade around the chief Paris freight depot, which cut the main northern France highway, started to crumble Thursday as truckers began moving out under police escort. The nearby Charles de Gaulle Airport remained cut off by road from the capital and air passengers continued to jam the rail link.

The freight depot has been a stronghold of the strikers, whose demands quickly were extended beyond the initial protest over border delays caused by the Italian customs officers.

Hubert Royakkers, the leader of the Belgian federation of road hauliers, said his group was in contact with West German truckers' organizations and both did not rule out an official strike to press for better working conditions and to support their French colleagues.

The French cabinet met for the third time in 24 hours Thursday. An Italian customs official said the situation there could be back to normal within a couple of days.

But truckers blocking the pass demanded written guarantees from the Italian authorities of speedy customs clearance from now on.

The drivers voted to continue their blockade until they received such guarantees.

Red Cross and other aid organizations were ferrying food and warm drinks to drivers trapped on the expressway from West Germany across Austria, one of Western Europe's busiest north-south routes.

In southern Germany, trucks were backed up bumper-to-bumper for as much as 10 miles (16 kilometers).

Further north, exasperated Dutch truckers blockaded the expressway to protest the delays and the Austrian authorities closed the crossing with West Germany to prevent further traffic entering.

A prime demand by the French truckers is the abolition of the value-added tax on diesel fuel, which the daily newspaper *Le Monde* said Thursday the government could not afford because it would cost 1.4 billion francs (about \$175 million) annually.

(Reuters, AP, UPI)

Algeria	400 Km.	Israel	15. 100 Km.	Norway	400 Km.
Austria	19. 5 Km.	Iraq	100 Km.	Portugal	700 Km.
Bahrain	0.600 Km.	Jordan	50 Km.	Spain	80 Km.
Belgium	40 Km.	Kyrgyz	50 Km.	Sweden	650 Km.
Canada	0.110 Km.	Lebanon	50 Km.	U.S.A.	100 Km.
Denmark	7.000 Km.	Lebanon	50 Km.	U.S.S.R.	100 Km.
Egypt	100 Km.	Liberia	0.35 Km.	U.S.S.R.	100 Km.
Finland	4.000 Km.	London	40 Km.	U.S.S.R.	100 Km.
France	1.50 Km.	Madagascar	90 Km.	U.S.S.R.	200 Km.
Germany	2.00 Km.	Malta	35 Km.	Turkey	100 Km.
Great Britain	0.50 Km.	Morocco	50 Km.	U.S.A.	100 Km.
Greece	70 Km.	Norway	250 Km.	U.S.S.R.	100 Km.
Iran	115 Km.	Nigeria	170 Km.	U.S.S.R.	100 Km.

bound for slaughterhouses in Italy have died in the blockades and tons of fresh fruit and vegetables have been ruined by frost or have rotted in trucks halted all over France.

Sporadic violence was reported late Wednesday, when two firebombs were thrown at an empty gasoline truck at Perpignan near the Spanish border and when truckers set fire to an empty truck, its identification removed, in the southwest France.

Industry sources in Bonn said the week-old traffic chaos was costing the West German economy tens of millions of Deutsche marks a day. Consumers were warned they could expect fruit and vegetable prices to increase considerably in the absence of French and Italian imports.

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In South Lebanon, Sour Ties With Amal Block Israeli Policy

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

SIDON, Lebanon — As Israel tries to achieve its goal of securing its northern border, Lebanon's Shiite Moslem militia, Amal, is now the force it has to reckon with.

In Beirut, Amal and its Druze allies have dealt a series of severe setbacks in the Lebanese Army and the government of President Amin Gemayel. In southern Lebanon, Amal, headed by Nabih Berri, is a potent political force that has become deeply estranged from the occupying Israeli Army.

As a result, the Israelis appear no closer than ever to achieving their announced goal of turning over security tasks in local militias because the one organization with the potential to take on the job is in no mood to cooperate with Israel.

"Under no circumstances will Amal take on a security role with the Israelis or while there is an Israeli presence in southern Lebanon," said Ibrahim Ghaddar, a member of a prominent Shiite family that is part of Amal's leadership in southern Lebanon.

The rise of Amal has been accompanied by a general stirring of religious fervor among the Shites of southern Lebanon, the largest single religious group in the area and historically the most underprivileged segment of Lebanese society.

There has been a reversal of roles since the days immediately after Israel's invasion of Lebanon in June 1982, when it was Lebanon's Christian community that was riding high.

Besides the Israeli Army, the most obvious military force in the south is the militia that was headed by Major Saad Haddad, Israel's longtime Christian ally, who died last month. But Shiite leaders dismiss the



Nabih Berri

force as an arm of the Israeli Army, totally dependent on its sponsors, that will be forced to evacuate any areas that the Israelis decide to leave.

Israeli Jets Again Hit Positions in Mountains

Reuters

BEIRUT — Israeli jets bombed positions in the Lebanese mountains again Thursday.

In their third air strike since Sunday, Israeli planes attacked targets that the Israeli Army called "terrorist bases" near Bhamdoun, about 12 miles (20 kilometers) southeast of the capital on the Beirut-Damascus highway.

Israel said the attacks hit two guerrilla headquarters and an artillery emplacement.

Meanwhile, in Beirut, Lebanese Army troops began patrolling West Beirut under an agreement with Moslem militias controlling the area. The leader of Lebanon's most powerful Christian militia said that attempt to rebuild the country had failed and that Lebanon should be divided into areas run by different religious groups.

In Damascus, the official Syrian news agency said the Israeli air raids Thursday caused several civilian casualties before the four planes were forced to flee by anti-aircraft defenses.

Bhamdoun and much of the mountainous area around it are controlled by Syrian-backed Druze Moslem fighters who, with their

Shiite allies, have scored major victories over the Lebanese Army this month.

Israel is worried that Palestinian guerrillas operating behind rebel lines have taken advantage of the gains to infiltrate Beirut and positions close to Israeli forces occupying southern Lebanon. Druze and Shiite leaders deny this.

A pro-Syrian Palestinian guerrilla leader, Sayed Abu Musa, said in an interview published Thursday that Palestinians had no intention of re-establishing an armed presence in Beirut.

The Communist daily newspaper An-Nida quoted the guerrilla leader as saying the Palestinians were "relying on a political strategy completely different from before."

"We Palestinians have no ambitions to return to Beirut armed," he was quoted as saying.

Lebanese Army troops based in West Beirut emerged Thursday after more than two weeks in their barracks to patrol the streets under an agreement with the rebel militias.

The units were from the mainly Moslem sixth brigade, commanded by a Shiite colonel.

Most of the brigade has refused to fight since gunmen led by the Shiite group Amal took control of the western sector of Beirut on Feb. 6 in battle with the army.

Under an agreement arranged by the Amal leader, Nabih Berri, the sixth brigade's duties now include policing the key airport road. The soldiers are due to take over the airport itself when U.S. Marines withdraw over the next few days.

Loyalist army sources said the military command approved of the sixth brigade deployment but added that it was being directed by its commanding officer, not the Defense minister.

Fadi Freij, the leader of the country's most powerful Christian militia, the Lebanese Forces, said that President Amin Gemayel had failed in his attempt to rebuild Lebanon according to the power-sharing formula accepted by Christians and Moslems in 1943.

He said he believed in an agreement "giving each community the freedom to have the way of life they want in their areas, the freedom to give their children the education they want, even to have their own security system in their areas."

■ New U.S. Chain of Command

Richard Halloran of The New York Times reported from Washington:

The Defense Department has established a new military command in Lebanon on a much shorter leash from Washington in an effort to give the authorities in Washington tighter control over operations, Pentagon officials said Thursday.

The new chain of command cuts out three layers of military bureaucracy.

Pentagon officials said Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General John W. Vessey Jr., had found the former chain of command cumbersome and slow to respond.

The new chain of command runs from Mr. Weinberger through General Vessey to the United States European Command headquarters in Stuttgart, West Germany, and then directly to the new command, called the Joint Task Force Lebanon, in Beirut.



United Press International

U.S. Is Prepared to Sell Oil Reserve in Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

the Energy Department was reorganized in bring into a single office the responsibility for international cooperation and for emergency planning. Subsequently, the premises of the study were discredited.

Today, in any case, IEA officials say they are confident that industrial nations would be able to cooperate in the event of turmoil in the Gulf to prevent a price rise.

However, there is growing concern among European nations about the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq and anxiety that Iran might block or hinder Arab countries' oil exports from the Gulf.

One major question has been whether the Reagan administration, in its original view of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve — that it was only to be used in the event of a threat to U.S. security and might not be opened in time to offset the economic repercussions of reduced world supplies.

The U.S. official, while declining to comment on the political pressures on Washington in a series of allied nations, said the policy shift stemmed from the growing size of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which now contains nearly 400 million barrels of oil.

Moscow Opens 3 Cemeteries

The Associated Press

FRANKFURT — Three Soviet cemeteries for German soldiers who died in Soviet prison camps during World War II have been opened to limited numbers of visitors, the West German War Graves Commission said Wednesday.

Even if the cutoff was long — for example, if Iran succeeded in bombing or sabotaging oil export facilities in Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states — most experts say Iran could only stop a part of the Gulf flow, so the problem would be surmountable.

In addition, and perhaps most significant, is the widespread belief that OPEC member nations are no longer seeking to exploit a crisis to raise oil prices, as happened in 1973 and 1979.

The IEA official, who claims good contacts with OPEC strategists, said: "If the market shoots up now, everyone knows that eventually there will be another price collapse later, and OPEC will not guarantee that it could manage to halt the slide down."

OPEC leaders, he said, realize that another price rise would accelerate industrial countries' attempts to reduce their dependence on oil and further soften the market.

Opposition leaders then met Mr. Singh and urged that the government act firmly to curb the violence, the Press Trust said.

Earlier, Mrs. Gandhi warned that extremists were gaining the upper hand in Punjab and told members of her ruling Congress-I party that temples and places of worship must not be allowed to become arms dumps or refuges for criminals.

He was apparently referring to the Golden Temple in Amritsar, the holiest shrine of the Sikh religion and the center of the Sikh campaign for religious and political concessions.

The Shiite estrangement from the Israelis has been building up during the 20-month military occupation of southern Lebanon. Shiite leaders say they were as happy as the Christians when Israel drove the Palestine Liberation Organization from southern Lebanon. But they did not expect the Israelis to stay on.

Its sole purpose, Mr. Arns said, was to discourage a return of PLO guerrillas to areas that have been evacuated by the Israelis.

Amal is not looking for a fight with Israel, according to Mohammed Ghaddar, brother of Ibrahim Ghaddar and the key Amal spokesman in southern Lebanon. Amal just wants the Israelis to leave, and it promises that it will prevent a return of Palestinian guerrillas to southern Lebanon, he said.

Mr. Ghaddar said Amal was prepared to take over security tasks in Shiite areas. It has proposed that it work in conjunction with a United Nations force at the outset and, eventually, units of the Lebanese Army that refused to fight the Druze and Shiite militias in Beirut.

Both Ghaddar brothers said that an expansion of the small UN force in southern Lebanon and a strengthened Amal with its widespread support among the majority Shiite population should be enough to assure Israel's security for its border.

"We want a UN force, and we are ready to fight anyone who wants to come to this area and operate against Israel," Mohammed Ghaddar said. "The sooner the Israelis leave, the better it will be for them and for us. We feel they would be here for a few weeks, that they had come almost as tourists. Now there is only hatred for them."

Ibrahim Ghaddar added: "We will fight any Palestinian who carries a gun again in this country. We don't want it; we don't need it. We had a bitter experience with the Palestinians, and that is enough of a guarantee for Israel."

3 Officials Dismissed In Punjab

Reuters

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi dismissed three senior officials in the state of Punjab on Thursday amid sectarian violence that has caused at least 25 deaths since Tuesday.

The Press Trust of India, a news agency, quoted official sources as saying the director-general of police and two advisers to the state governor were dismissed. One of the advisers was in charge of Punjab interior affairs.

The changes appeared to indicate growing concern in the national government over increasing Hindu-Sikh tension in the territory bordering Pakistan. The state was placed under direct central rule by New Delhi in October after Sikh extremists killed eight Hindus and 60 Sikhs.

With the discovery of four more victims' bodies Thursday, the death toll in separate attacks by gunmen Wednesday in five Punjab villages and the main Sikh city of Amritsar rose to 16.

In New Delhi, opposition politicians walked out of an opening session of Parliament on Thursday to protest the communal strife. A group of 55 parliamentarians then marched to the residence of President Zail Singh, the news agency said.

Members of the rural-based Lok Dal, or People's Party, and the rightist Hindu Bharatiya Janata Party boycotted Mr. Singh's address delivered at the start of Parliament's budget session. In his speech, the president called on Indians to help the government put down forces that he said sought to divide the people on the basis of caste, creed, region or language.

The wartime navy commander, Admiral Jorge Anaya, was arrested Wednesday night and General Basilio Lam Dozo, who led the air force, was taken into custody Thursday. General Leopoldo F. Galicia, the former military ruler, was arrested Tuesday.

General Lam Dozo was arrested after a four-hour interrogation by the Supreme Council of the armed forces, the nation's highest military court. Under General Lam Dozo, the air force carried out scores of attacks on the British fleet during the 74-day war.

WORLD BRIEFS

Soviet Compound Bombed in N.Y.

NEW YORK (UPI) — Several bomb explosions rocked a Soviet residence in the Bronx early Thursday and set fire to an automobile, a group seeking freedom for Soviet Jews claimed responsibility, the authorities said.

There were no injuries as the explosives apparently tossed over a fence went off at about 3:15 A.M. at a high-rise building in the Riverdale section of the Bronx that houses Soviet diplomatic personnel.

Ten minutes after the explosions an anonymous caller, purporting to be from a group called Jewish Direct Action, said, "there will be no easing of American-Soviet tensions until Anatoly Shcharansky and other Soviet Jews are freed." Mr. Shcharansky, a Jewish activist, was convicted of spying for the United States in 1978.

Talks on Hong Kong Are Recessed

BEIJING (UPI) — China and Britain called their ninth round of talks on the future of Hong Kong on Wednesday and said in a brief joint statement that they had been "useful and constructive."

The next round was set for March 16 and 17 in Beijing. The talks are being presided over by a Chinese assistant foreign minister, Zhou Nan, and the British ambassador, Sir Richard Evans.

Neither side would comment on the substance of the negotiations. But diplomatic observers said the communiqué's continued inclusion of the phrase "useful and constructive" to describe the talks was a good sign. Most of the colony reverts to Chinese sovereignty upon the expiration of a British lease in 1997.

Greens Barred From Bonn Spy Unit

BONN (AP) — The Bundestag set up a mechanism Thursday to keep the Greens party, which opposes the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, out of a committee that oversees West Germany's foreign spy network.

The coalition parties in the government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl used their majority in the lower house of parliament to push through the measure, 271 to 210, with 17 abstentions. The Greens and the Social Democrats voted against the measure. The Greens have taken the matter to the constitutional court in Karlsruhe.

Under the measure, parliament will directly elect a special five-member committee to oversee the finances of the Federal Intelligence Agency, Bonn's counterpart to the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

EC Panel Backs U.K. Rebate Formula

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — A European Parliament committee has agreed on a formula to release a \$640-million rebate for Britain, officials reported Thursday. The rebate is being blocked by the assembly.

The officials said that an emergency session of the assembly in Strasbourg appeared unnecessary after the Budget Committee voted Wednesday night, 18-1, in favor of the text to regulate repayment. The officials said the assembly would probably agree to the formula at its regular session March 12, in time for approval at a meeting of European Community foreign ministers here March 12 and 13.

The European Parliament voted the rebate last year after EC leaders failed to agree on reforms in community finances. Progress on reform must be made at a conference of EC leaders in March before the rebate is made, sources at the Parliament said.

Bonn Delays Change in Identity Cards

BONN (Reuters) — The West German government has postponed the introduction of computer-readable identity cards made of plastic until next year. The delay is to ensure that adequate data protection measures can be adopted, the Interior Ministry said Thursday.

The cards, originally to have been brought in next November, have been denounced by some political parties and newspapers. These critics see the new cards as an affront to personal liberty and a sign of increasing state control.

West Germans 16 or older at present carry identity cards made of cardboard. The government says these have become obsolete and are relatively easy to forge.

2 More Argentine Ex-Leaders Held

BUENOS AIRES (Combined Dispatches) — Two more members of Argentina's former military junta have been arrested to await trial on charges of negligence and incompetence in the management of the Falkland Islands war with Britain in 1982.

The wartime navy commander, Admiral Jorge Anaya, was arrested Wednesday night and General Basilio Lam Dozo, who led the air force, was taken into custody Thursday. General Leopoldo F. Galicia, the former military ruler, was arrested Tuesday.

General Lam Dozo was arrested after a four-hour interrogation by the Supreme Council of the armed forces, the nation's highest military court. Under General Lam Dozo, the air force carried out scores of attacks on the British fleet during the 74-day war.

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She was apparently referring to the Golden Temple in Amritsar, the holiest shrine of the Sikh religion and the center of the Sikh campaign for religious and political concessions.

The United States extended a cautious welcome Thursday in Geneva to apparent Soviet readiness to accept at least some international inspection to verify a ban on chemical weapons. Louis G. Fieds Jr., U.S. negotiator at the 40-nation disarmament conference sponsored by the United Nations, said that Washington would now be "actively exploring" Moscow's bid. (UPI)

Admiral Jorge Anaya

For the Record

Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, is energetic and alert despite his 79 years, and looks "literally as good as he did three years ago," Zbigniew Brzezinski, the former U.S. national security adviser, said Thursday while on a visit to Beijing. (AP)

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Iraq Holds Key Town Despite Iran's Claims

(Continued from Page 1) were part of a series of ties used by the Iranians after each defeat."

On Tuesday night, Iran said its forces had swept through Iraqi positions farther north, where the Iranians had driven into the Tigris region within 35 kilometers of the Iranian border, and had advanced to within artillery range of Iraq's key Baghdad-Basra highway.

On Thursday, Iran said that its forces had advanced 64 kilometers into Iraq and captured al-Qurnay.

IRNA claimed that more than 2,500 Iraqi troops had been killed and 26 Iraqi villages taken in the latest offensive. The Iranian thrust, it said

Reagan Says Democrats in House 'Begged Away' from Reducing Deficit

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has accused House Democrats of having "begged off" from his call for bipartisan steps to reduce the federal deficit. "If we don't act soon we'll lose other year to fruitless political stalling and legislative stalemate," he said Wednesday at a televised news conference.

In his most direct attack on the Democrats in his month-old re-election campaign, the president used the House of Representatives, which is controlled by Democrats, of "dragging its feet" on the nimis crime bill passed with the Republican-controlled Senate.

A third initiative, Mr. Reagan led on Congress to approve a constitutional amendment that would supersede the Supreme Court ban on government-sponced prayer in public schools. The president rebuffed charges

Walter F. Mondale, the leading candidate for the Democratic nomination, that he engages in government by amnesia.

"President's don't take vacations," Mr. Reagan said, defending breaks in California. "They just change a scene."

Many of the questions at the news conference concerned what Mr. Reagan's critics see as the failure of his policy in Lebanon, but the president chose to emphasize domestic issues.

White House political strategists and public-opinion polls show the fact, crime and school prayer as top concerns among voters, with Congress likely to take the brunt of blame for the failure of the Democratic presidential campaign.

Mr. Reagan, who promised in his 80 presidential campaign to have a federal budget in balance this year, clearly sought to blame the Democrats for the \$18-billion deficit projected for fiscal year 84, which ends Sept. 30.

"It's ironic that those who demanded negotiations have been so 'lukid,'" he said, referring to the far fruitless bipartisanship sessions in congressional negotiations.

Mr. Reagan added that at the next session Thursday, the administration would respond to the Democrats' demand for cutbacks and military spending as part of a deficit-reduction package.

The president proposed bipartisanship last month as the way to generate a \$100-billion "down payment" over three years to deal with cord federal deficits.

Mr. Reagan came down hard Wednesday against proposals to increase taxes to close the deficit, raising taxes creates more government spending," he said, echoing what has become a refrain in his impromptu speeches.

He added he would have to study Democratic proposals for military savings carefully to see "what they would do to national security" and the "window of vulnerability" he considers to have been narrowed.

His military spending buildup,

discussing the economy and the persistence of high interest rates,

Mr. Reagan contended that the fi-

nancial community was "not quite convinced yet" that inflation would remain low because inflation had accelerated in earlier recoveries from recession. "We're determined to stay the course," he said, predicting the rates would decline.

Earlier Wednesday, the speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., accused the president of dealing with the budget problem in terms of election-year politics. "On the campaign trail, he condemns deficits," the Massachusetts Democrat declared. "Here in Washington he defends them."

Mr. O'Neill, focusing on the issue Democrats consider the president's principal domestic failing, urged Mr. Reagan to clarify his position on the federal deficit.

The speaker again raised the question of easing the rate of increase in military spending by "stretching out" expenditures over three years, to save an estimated \$80 billion.

Mr. O'Neill complained that the president in a recent interview accused the Democrats of "acting like hard-line Soviet negotiators" and making "wild" proposals. The Democrats countered Wednesday that their proposal on the military increase had originated with the Republican administration of President Gerald R. Ford.

"We can save on defense," Mr. O'Neill continued, stressing a theme considered likely to be a main part of the Democratic presidential campaign.

Deficit Study Is Key Issue

By Jonathan Fuerbringer of the New York Times reported from Washington

New estimates by the Congressional Budget Office, presented to the Senate Appropriations Committee, are certain to be a key issue in the bipartisan negotiations on the deficit projected for fiscal year 84, which ends Sept. 30.

It's ironic that those who demanded negotiations have been so "lukid," he said, referring to the far fruitless bipartisanship sessions in congressional negotiations.

Assuming enactment of the modest spending reductions and tax increases proposed in Mr. Reagan's budget, the budget office projects deficits from 1984 through 1989 that are, in total, \$314 billion higher than the administration estimates. Of this, \$179 billion is due to assumed higher interest rates.

Some Democrats and Republicans, including Senator Robert J. Dole, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, called Wednesday for measures to cut deficits over the next three years by twice as much as the \$100 billion reduction the president has proposed.

Mr. Dole, a Kansas Republican, outlined a three-year, \$102-billion deficit-reduction proposal, equally divided between spending reductions and tax increases. It does not cover military spending, which Congress is expected to cut. He said his committee would begin drafting the proposal Thursday.



George P. Shultz testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on U.S. policy in Latin America.

Shultz Urges Managua To Allow Vote Observers

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz called on Nicaragua to allow international monitoring of its elections scheduled Nov. 4.

He expressed skepticism that the Sandinist leadership would agree to what Americans would regard as "fair elections."

The Swiss newspaper Tribune de Lausanne reported Thursday that the Nicaraguan government has approached Swiss experts on constitutional law for help with the drafting of a new constitution to be drawn up by the assembly that is to be elected Nov. 4. The Associated Press reported.

[The Swiss paper, quoting Nicaragua's permanent representative to the United Nations in Geneva, Gustavo Adolfo Vargas, said international observers would be invited to Nicaragua to avoid suspicions that either the elections or the constitution were undemocratic.]

Testifying Wednesday before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Shultz declined to state that if the elections honestly returned the Sandinists to power the United States would stop its support for rebels trying to overthrow them.

The elections are one thing," Mr. Shultz said. "There are many aspects of Nicaraguan behavior that are incompatible with peace and stability in Central America.

Their efforts to upset regimes in neighboring countries by force of arms are simply not compatible with the kind of world we'd like to see down there."

On Tuesday, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Nicaraguan junta, announced that elections would be held Nov. 4 instead of Feb. 21, 1985, as originally proposed. He said that the government would introduce a bill to lower the voting age from 18 to 16.

Senator Claiborne Pell, Democrat of Rhode Island, questioned Mr. Shultz closely about the Nicaraguan announcement, trying to draw from him a statement welcoming it. But instead, Mr. Shultz seemed quite skeptical that the situation would change for the better.

"That regime is resisted by the 'contras' because of the things the regime is doing," he said, "because it betrayed its own revolution, and the kind of government it is running."

"Contreras are anti-Sandinist rebels who are fighting the government from bases in Honduras."

Taking note of the planned lowering of the voting age, Mr. Shultz said: "I don't know of any country

I don't claim to be an expert on this — I never heard of anybody having a voting age of 16. That's an interesting little wrinkle. I don't know why they did that."

"I hope it does bold a fair election," he said. "We are very much in favor of fair elections."

But he said that to hold such elections honestly, "a whole host of things" must be done in advance.

This includes, Mr. Shultz said, allowing "rival political groups to

form themselves, and have access to people, to have the right of assembly, to have access to the media, to spread their views around, and so on."

"And beyond that, of course, to have an election that is conducted in a fair way," he said.

Mr. Shultz said that in El Salvador, where presidential elections are scheduled March 25, there would be so many outside observers that it would appear that there were "more observers than voters."

When her U.S. benefits were terminated, Miss Grunfeder automatically lost state medical assistance.

Holocaust Survivor Loses U.S. Benefits

By David Margolick
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — In 1943, shortly before the Nazis destroyed the Warsaw ghetto, a 4-year-old Jewish girl named Felicia Grunfeder was placed in a makeshift wooden coffin and smuggled to another section of the city. There, a childless Christian couple took her into their home.

But soon her new family was sent to a Nazi labor camp in Germany. At 10, after spending time as a displaced person, she came to the United States in June 1949 with her mother, the only other member of her family to survive the Holocaust. Years of dislocation had taken their toll, and she is incapacitated by psychological problems.

Like thousands of survivors, Miss Grunfeder receives war reparations from the West German government. The payments, about \$170 a month, are hardly enough to compensate for the loss of childhood and family, she says. But now, she says, the U.S. government has reduced their value further.

In 1980 the Social Security Administration ruled that because of the reparations Miss Grunfeder was too wealthy to qualify for the U.S. assistance given to needy aged, blind or disabled persons under the Supplementary Security Income program. As a result, it stopped paying her \$119 a month.

A U.S. appeals court in San Francisco upheld the government's decision, ruling that under the law German reparations count as income. Miss Grunfeder's lawyers have asked the court to recode.

Her attorneys contend that the government is striking its own financial obligations and frustrating the intent of the reparations program.

"The U.S. Treasury is enriching itself by virtue of the German reparations program," said Terry Friedman of Bet Tzedek Legal Services of Los Angeles, which is representing Miss Grunfeder. "It's the height of injustice that the United States of America is profiting by the Holocaust."

When her U.S. benefits were terminated, Miss Grunfeder automatically lost state medical assistance.

which had gone toward psychiatric help, as well.

But for many other victims of the Nazi era who now live in the United States, the implications of the policy could be far-reaching. Although exact numbers are difficult to determine, as many as 10,000 Holocaust survivors live in the United States.

Although U.S. enforcement has been uneven, the West German reparations, generally one-time payments of approximately \$2,000, can be cited to suspend or temporarily withhold the supplemental benefits from people otherwise entitled to them.

Peter Rabinovich, a lawyer who has worked with the Conference on

Jewish Material Claims Against Germany, said that with the loss of these payments, Medicaid health insurance benefits are also suspended — an even more serious development, since many survivors are in poor health.

Eligibility for Supplementary Security Income benefits is based solely on need. A recipient's annual income cannot exceed \$1,752, and that amount includes annuities, pensions, prize awards, inheritances and gifts.

German Mentioned in '47 Report Denies Knowingly Helping Nazis

New York Times Service

ROME — A German physician mentioned in a 1947 report to the U.S. State Department as having smuggled Nazis out of Italy under the protection of the Vatican denied that he knowingly aided Nazis. He said he had actively opposed them and had been imprisoned and mistreated by them.

The physician, Dr. Willi Nix, said he had been in constant contact with a United States intelligence agent during his work in issuing identity cards to Germans who had none.

"I can still show you the scars from the beatings I received during two years in concentration camps," Dr. Nix said. "How ridiculous is that I would give legitimacy in any form to Nazis?"

He said he had no idea why the assertions had been made by the author of the State Department report, Vincent La Vista, who looked into the illegal movement of refugees in Europe during the postwar period. The State Department made the La Vista report public after The New York Times published an article Jan. 26 that was based in part on the report.

Since then new evidence has emerged in New York indicating that Mr. La Vista may not have been aware that some of the people he was investigating were working with United States intelligence authorities.

In Rome, independent sources have made available official American documents describing Dr. Nix, who headed the German Anti-Nazi Association here after the liberation of Rome in 1944, as a man "of unquestioned anti-Nazi record" who was cooperating with Allied intelligence.

West Germany has recognized Dr. Nix as a victim of Nazi persecution and is paying him restitution in the form of a pension.

Population of U.S. Grows 7.4 Million Since 1980 Census

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. population has grown by 7.4 million in the 1980s, with more than half the increase coming in California, Texas and Florida, the Census Bureau says.

The bureau estimated Wednesday that U.S. population had grown by 3.3 percent from 1980 to 1983, to 233.98 million. It said Alaska's population had grown the fastest during the decade, rising by 19.2 percent.

California, Texas and Florida showed a total increase of 3.9 million people during the three years as the South and West accounted for 94 percent of the population gain, the report said.

Four states — Michigan, Ohio, Iowa and Indiana — have lost population since 1980. The two states that lost population during the 1970s, New York and Rhode Island, posted slight increases from 1980 to 1983.

The new estimates leave California as the most populous state, followed by New York, Texas, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Florida, Michigan, New Jersey and North Carolina.

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No Wrongdoing Found In Carter Papers Case

By Mary Thornton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department said Thursday that its investigation into how Ronald Reagan's 1980 presidential campaign obtained briefing papers from the Carter White House had uncovered no credible evidence that the transfer violated any criminal law.

It said that the investigation was being closed.

In response to questions, a Justice Department spokesman, Thomas P. DeCair, said the investigation did not uncover how the documents had changed hands.

A Justice Department statement said that a decision was made not to use polygraphs to resolve inconsistencies in statements made by Reagan administration members about their roles in the incident.

A department report said that after FBI interviews of more than 20 people since June 1983, "no evidence was found of any plan or conspiracy by Reagan election officials to obtain Carter briefing materials or any other confidential internal Carter documents."

The report indicated that the Reagan campaign received no classified or government documents and obtained only a draft version of the Carter briefing materials for the Carter-Reagan debate Oct. 8, 1980.

Investigators of the Federal Bu-

reau of Investigation did find "internal documents of the Carter White House or the Carter campaign" among the Reagan campaign records examined. But the Justice Department report said the FBI found that "in no instance was there any evidence of theft or criminal misappropriation."

In some cases the FBI could not learn what the materials were obtained because of a "professed lack of memory or knowledge of the government or a knowledge of the possession of the documents."

One inconsistency that arose involved differences of memory between the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, and the director of the Central Intelligence Agency, William J. Casey. Both were senior officials in the Reagan campaign.

In a letter to Representative Donald J. Alosta, Democrat of Michigan, whose Post Office and Civil Service subcommittee has investigated transfer of the briefing papers, Mr. Baker said that "to his best recollection" the Carter documents were given to him by Mr. Casey.

Mr. Casey said in a separate letter to Mr. Alosta that he did not remember seeing them or passing them along.

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G.M.T. 17.00 CARTOON TIME

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18.05 FANTASY ISLAND

18.55 CHARLIE'S ANGELS

19.45 VEGAS

20.35 LIVE FROM LONDON

21.35 CHARLIE CHAPLIN

22.00 SKY CHANNEL MUSIC BOX

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Formidable Course

The race for the Democratic nomination is not over—not with just 200 or so of the 3,933 delegates chosen. But the sequence of Democratic contests is a formidable obstacle course for Walter Mondale's rivals.

Next Tuesday comes the primary in New Hampshire, where most Democratic voters are unmoved by union or organizational ties or even by strong Democratic sentiments on issues. The fluidity of this electorate gives Mr. Mondale's seven rivals their best chance—for some it will be the last one—to show that they can attract enough votes to be real contenders for the presidential nomination.

The next big test comes two weeks after New Hampshire: Super Tuesday, March 13, when 613 delegates are selected, more than on any other day in the campaign. (Two small states have caucuses in the meantime—Maine and Wyoming—and Vermont is a "beauty contest" primary that does not select delegates.) It is doubtful that any one of Mr. Mondale's rivals will be able on Super Tuesday to compete effectively in the three Southern primaries (Florida, Georgia, Alabama) and the two in New England (Massachusetts, Rhode Island), or in the hodgepodge of caucuses that day from Oklahoma and Washington State to Hawaii and American Samoa. No candidate but Mr. Mondale seems to have the

money to compete in all and a message that will sell both north and south.

In the five days after Super Tuesday, 402 more delegates are chosen in caucuses; a week later comes the primary in Illinois. Mr. Mondale's campaign manager, Jim Johnson, spent months working Illinois for Jimmy Carter four years ago, and Mr. Carter beat Edward Kennedy by a 65-to-30-percent margin. Illinois has never had a taste for insurgents, reformers or underdogs. It is one of the most expensive media states in the nation. The odds against any Mondale opponent there are daunting. It is possible that they can be overcome, and that one or more opponents will make a race of it past March 20. But it won't be easy.

Some will charge that this obstacle course amounts to an unfair advantage for Mr. Mondale. But all the candidates have had an equal chance to amass the advantages that give him a better chance than his rivals to surmount these hurdles: backing by unions and public officials, ample funds, a talented staff, widespread support from ordinary citizens. One argument for the complex system of choosing presidential nominees is that it tests certain skills that have at least some resemblance to the skills wanted in a president. In this regard Walter Mondale seems to be doing well.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Poor Get the Bill

In order to succeed, the poor need most of all the spur of their poverty.

Remember "Wealth and Poverty," the 1981 book by a social commentator named George Gilder? People in the brand new Reagan administration found it a harsh but welcome philosophical handbook. They still do, as is richly evident in a recent book, *The Budget of the United States Government for 1985*.

It would increase military spending. It would increase the national debt. And it would increase poverty, for its proposed spending cuts would fall most heavily upon the poor.

There are only three ways to reduce the immense deficits that the Reagan administration is racking up: to slow defense spending, to increase taxes or to hold back spending for "entitlements." Which of these steps is President Reagan willing to take?

Cut defense? Not a chance. He proposes another fat increase for the Pentagon.

Raise taxes? Are you crazy? Don't you know this is an election year?

So, cut entitlements. Which ones? One kind refers to federal aid that everyone is entitled to, needy or not, like Social Security. To take on those entitlements, especially in an election year, would require political courage. They involve huge amounts for huge constituencies. The programs cost about \$300 billion a year, a third of all federal spending.

The other kind of entitlements are untested programs, like food stamps. To qualify, you have to prove you are poor. These entitlements, aimed directly at the people most in need, cost much less, about \$68 billion a year.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Threat To Security Is Deficits

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON — The Leba-

non defiance, the simmering

tensions with the Soviet Union and

other foreign policy problems are

bad enough. But the most serious

threat to America's security is the

gigantic federal budget deficit.

Whatever happens in the world,

short of nuclear war, the key to

global stability is a sound U.S. eco-

nomy. In recent weeks the experts

have been unanimous in expressing

alarm that the United States is head-

ed for a slump unless the Reagan

administration reduces the deficit.

Addressing a congressional com-

mittee early this month, the Federal

Reserve chairman, Paul Volcker,

cautioned that the deficit poses a

"clear and present danger" to the

economy, adding that there is "not

much time" left to avert the worst.

His warning has been echoed by

Henry Kaufman, the Wall Street

guru, who foresees the deficit creat-

"circumstances that will bring

on another recession." The concern

is shared by Martin Feldstein, chair-

man of the president's Council of

Economic Advisers, for whom cut-

ting the deficit is a priority.

Mr. Reagan is aware of these ap-

peals but refuses to take the steps

that could help ease the pressure,

partly for short-term political moti-

ives and partly out of ideology.

One measure that would certainly

help would be a boost in taxes to

increase government revenues. Mr.

Reagan evidently believes that a tax

increase in an election year would

damage his chances for mother

at the White House.

Another way to curb spending

would be to trim the military bud-

get. But Mr. Reagan is convinced

that there is no alternative for guar-

anteeing America's safety but to

build military hardware.

So the president who promised to

balance the budget is moving in pre-

cisely the opposite direction. The

deficit is calculated to be \$194 bil-

lion for this fiscal year and could

reach \$325 billion by 1989.

According to a recent study un-

derwritten by American Telephone

and Telegraph, Du Pont, Texaco

and several other major corpora-

tions,

the strength of U.S. industry

is being severely eroded by the bud-

get deficit and its principal conse-

quence, high interest rates. These

have caused the dollar to be overval-

ued, thus making American exports

too expensive to compete effective-

ly. As a result, the U.S. trade deficit

has reached appalling proportions.

In 1965, imports were 4.3 percent

of the manufactured goods sold in

America. By 1980 the figure had

climbed to 13.5 percent. The trade

deficit this year will probably be

\$100 billion as foreign products

pour in and deprive Americans of

an estimated 2 million jobs.

Another recent report showed

high interest rates attracting so

much overseas capital that foreign

investment in America could soon

exceed U.S. investment abroad.

At this pace the United States will

join Brazil and Mexico, becoming a

nation in hock. Not since before

World War I, when money flooded

in from abroad to develop an ex-

panding economy, has the United

States been in such a situation. The

risk, as Mr. Feldstein noted not long

ago, is that the foreigners will keep

putting money into America only as

long as interest rates remain high

and they can reap a fat return on

their investment. Meanwhile the in-

flow of outside capital will strangle

American business, which would

have trouble borrowing.

Mr. Volcker and others submit

that curbing the budget deficit by

\$50 billion a year would be signifi-

cant. The place to prime military

spending, which is due to skyrocket

to \$348.6 billion a year by 1987.

There is no doubt that America

needs a strong military establish-

ment. But more guns, ships and air-

planes are not going to assure Amer-

ica's stability and security if the U.S.

economy collapses in the process.

—Tribune and Register Syndicate.

he has achieved more of his legisla-

tive goals than any president since

Franklin Roosevelt.

Speaking cuts, tax cuts, the MX

missile, the Social Security compro-

mise—all these and more were

steered through the congressional

mass by a formula that Mr. Reagan

has put together again and again:

First, build up grass-roots support

through public appeals; hold fast

until the last moment of negotiations; then, with the help of an ex-

perienced bargaining team, strike a

deal that gives the other side enough

to satisfy it, but leaves Mr. Reagan

with more than enough to declare

victory. As House Speaker Tip O'Neill has put it, "Compromising with Ronald Reagan is giving him

80 percent of what he wants."

In the process of dominating

Washington, President Reagan has achieved an even bigger surprise—he has begun a fundamental re-ordering of national priorities.

Before he took office, the Great Society seemed to have become a basic fixture. No longer. As the presidential economic adviser, Martin Feldstein, has pointed out, spending on nondiscretionary activities other than "Social Security and Medicare has fallen by 12.5 percent in real terms in the past four years, an unprecedented reversal. By 1986 that spending on social programs will represent about the same proportion of the economy as before the Great Society. Defense, which declined so that the higher social bills could be paid, has risen nearly 40 percent in real terms since 1980.

Whether you agree or disagree on the merits, this is a major shift in priorities. Did anyone seriously believe it would occur so soon after Vietnam? Anyone, that is, other than Ronald Reagan himself?

But perhaps the biggest surprise of all concerns the presidency itself. For several years conventional wisdom has held that the presidency has become unmanageable, mired down by forces ranging from the decline of political parties to the rise of modern television. By the end of President Carter's term, one of his most respected advisers, Lloyd Cutler, was writing that the Constitution ought to be altered so that America would have more of a parliamentary system and presidents could govern more effectively.

But Mr. Reagan's first three years suggest that the need was for a change not of constitution but of leadership. He has re-energized the presidency. There is a vibrancy in the office now that Americans had all but forgotten, and surely the country is the better for it.

And yet there is something that hangs about all this, and it is not the deficits or the troubles in Lebanon. There is something more fundamental that needs to be addressed. Naturally enough, the White House today is preoccupied with winning in November and is bending almost all its energies toward that end. But one has to wonder if sufficient attention is being given to what lies beyond November, where Ronald Reagan's historic reputation could rest or heavily.

The matter deserves serious attention, for it is widely recognized in the administration that the tasks of governing beyond 1984 will be enormous

NYSE Most Actives							
GenCorp	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
SCA	1700	1700	1700	1700	1700	1700	1700
MetLife	1674	1700	1700	1700	1700	1700	1700
AT&T	1650	1650	1650	1650	1650	1650	1650
IBM	1620	1620	1620	1620	1620	1620	1620
Chrysler	12994	12994	12994	12994	12994	12994	12994
Transamerica	12800	12800	12800	12800	12800	12800	12800
Merck	12700	12700	12700	12700	12700	12700	12700
Philip Morris	12600	12600	12600	12600	12600	12600	12600
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Merck & Co.	7300	7300	7300	7300	7300	7300	7300
Philip Morris	7200	7200	7200	7200	7200	7200	7200
Merck & Co.	7100	7100	7100	7100	7100	7100	7100
Philip Morris	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000
Merck & Co.	6900	6900	6900	6900	6900	6900	6900
Philip Morris	6800	6800	6800	6800	6800	6800	6800
Merck & Co.	6700	6700	6700	6700	6700	6700	6700
Philip Morris	6600	6600	6600	6600	6600	6600	6600
Merck & Co.	6500	6500	6500	6500	6500	6500	6500
Philip Morris	6400	6400	6400	6400	6400	6400	6400
Merck & Co.	6300	6300	6300	6300	6300	6300	6300
Philip Morris	6200	6200	6200	6200	6200	6200	6200
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Philip Morris	5800	5800	5800	5800	5800	5800	5800
Merck & Co.	5700	5700	5700	5700	5700	5700	5700
Philip Morris	5600	5600	5600	5600	5600	5600	5600
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Philip Morris	5400	5400	5400	5400	5400	5400	5400
Merck & Co.	5300	5300	5300	5300	5300	5300	5300
Philip Morris	5200	5200	5200	5200	5200	5200	5200
Merck & Co.	5100	5100	5100	5100	5100	5100	5100
Philip Morris	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000
Merck & Co.	4900	4900	4900	4900	4900	4900	4900
Philip Morris	4800	4800	4800	4800	4800	4800	4800
Merck & Co.	4700	4700	4700	4700	4700	4700	4700
Philip Morris	4600	4600	4600	4600	4600	4600	4600
Merck & Co.	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500
Philip Morris	4400	4400	4400	4400	4400	4400	4400
Merck & Co.	4300	4300	4300	4300	4300	4300	4300
Philip Morris	4200	4200	4200	4200	4200	4200	4200
Merck & Co.	4100	4100	4100	4100</			

WEEKEND

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Art and the Artful Fake

by John Russell

NEW YORK — I hate to say it, but a lot of people love fakes. Given the choice, they prefer them to the real thing. Fakes are funny, they think, and unlike the genuine article they are the easiest thing in the world to talk about. Those same people often love fakers, too, and they see them as the lone riders of the art world. Fakers, they think, are sexy, mischievous, insubordinate outlaws, who like nothing better than to puncture the stuffed shirt and watch the sawdust run out.

It was always so. In the mid-1890s a 6-inch-high (15-centimeter) headpiece called the *Tiara of Stataphe* was the talk of Paris. Bought by the Louvre as dating from the third century B.C., it was soon proved to date from the year 1890. A mob scene broke out, and people who would never have visited that part of the Louvre on any other pretext used elbows, fists and umbrellas to get inside. Sixty years later, and long after it was known to everyone that the celebrated pseudo-Veemere of "Christ and the Disciples at Emmaus" had been painted in the 1930s by Hans van Meegeren, that pseudoveemere was such a favorite with visitors to the Museum Boymans-van Beuningen in Rotterdam that the museum couldn't print the postcards fast enough.

When the medieval frescoes in the church of St. Mary's in Lübeck, West Germany, were restored after World War II, they were widely acclaimed. The local museum director went so far as to say that they would change all our

notions of what a Gothic brick interior had looked like when it was new. In no time at all the frescoes in question made it onto a West German postage stamp.

But hardly had the applause died down than some of them were found to have been invented ("faked" would be too rough a word) by one of the painters who had worked on the restoration. Who drummed out of town? Treated as a non-person? Not in the least. Already a local hero, he was widely regarded as a harmless and engaging prankster — and, what is more, as a gifted artist who had put the connoisseurs in their place. Fakers are credited with energy and bounce, daring and dash, no matter how often the facts prove them to have been second-rate wretches who found relief in living a lie.

Nearer home, the Etruscan warrior reproduced here endeared himself to many visitors after he was bought by the Metropolitan Museum in 1921. They had no trouble accepting him not only as a fine specimen of manhood but as a work of art that dated from the fifth century B.C. Even when he was found to have been manufactured in our own century he still had his constituency. And although the taste for German 15th-century bronzes is less peremptory than the taste for fine specimens of antique manhood, it must have justified the fabrication of the "Candlestick With Figure Mounted on Lion," likewise reproduced here, which is four centuries later than was once claimed to be. In the words of one shrewd observer, "the oriental quality of the lion's face

is closer to 19th-century porcelain dogs than it is to the original models."

Just a few weeks ago the roster of known fakers was enlarged by what may well be its most distinguished name — that of Reinhold Vasters, a German goldsmith who worked in Aachen from 1853 to 1920. Virtually unknown until last month, he is now believed to be the sole author of piece after piece that had been accepted the world over as masterpieces of the Renaissance jeweler's art. The most familiar of his creations is probably the so-called Rospijosi Cup in the Metropolitan Museum. To that cup, the great name of Benvenuto Cellini was often attached without apparent incongruity. But it was simply one of many, many pieces, both in the United States and in Europe, that are now known to be autograph works by Vasters.

So close did Vasters get to Cellini — or at any rate to the Cellinesque that it is unlikely that he would ever have been caught out if his drawings had not survived. Where style was concerned, he made no mistake. Unlike the hundreds of people who have tried to fake Old Master paintings (and new master paintings, too) he never fell unwittingly into a style that was distinctively of his own time. Not until the Rospijosi Cup was taken apart, piece by piece, did it appear that it had been put together in ways that did not exist until Vasters' own time.

It was big news, beyond a doubt. As of that moment, the accepted histories of Renaissance jewelry were rendered obsolete. But once again it was with glee, rather than with reproach, that the world heard the news. Even Philippe de Montebello, director of the Metropolitan Museum, could not find it in himself to pull a long face when he first made the news known. There was after all something irresistible about an achievement that had been on so large a scale, was in itself of such high quality, and had escaped detection for close on a hundred years. "You've got to hand it to him" was the general reaction even among those directly affected.

The case is of great fascination both for what Vasters did and for the manner in which he was (or was not) found out. Quite clearly he was both a gifted designer and a prodigious craftsman. Nor is his mastership a matter of conjecture. After he died in 1909 a large number of his working drawings arrived at the relevant department in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, where they were to slumber in seclusion for more than 70 years.

Then in 1980 a curator at the V&A called Charles Truman looked them over and began to wonder how they related to the Renaissance jewelry that had so clearly inspired them. Were they conscientious records, made with didactic intent? Or ingenious variants, aimed at the ever-burgeoning new public for monumental jewelry? He soon found that they were neither of these things. They were how-to drawings, and full of minute and complicated instructions for assembly. Beyond all possible doubt, Vasters was a master-deceiver, and one who rather enjoyed the idea that some day, probably long after his death, that fact would be made known.

Among fakes and forgeries the Vasters pieces are in a very high class. Even though we now know that they are no more than 100 or so years old they continue to give pleasure. For distinction of design, flamboyant beauty of materials and elegance of execution they would stand out in any company. In this they differ completely from the general run of fakes,



Vasters' imitation Cellini cup, the fake Etruscan, and a 19th-century "medieval" bronze.

which to an experienced observer are likely to give off a powerful and disgusting vibration.

So far from being mere impersonations, the Vasters pieces have in fact an integrity of their own that is nonetheless impressive for the fraudulence that went into their marketing. We accept them for qualities that we cannot but admire — a sense of history, a desire to emulate and excel, a very high degree of craftsmanship. In the history of Renaissance jewelry they now play no part at all, but in the cultural history of the late 19th century in Europe they will always have a place.

And that place will not be ignoble, no matter what we think of the transactions with which they were associated. It is important in this context to realize that even 20 years ago the specific merit of Vasters' work might have gone unrecognized. The late 19th century was until quite recently regarded as the rock-bottom point of the decorative arts. But every generation sees for itself, and if we go today to the American Wing at the Met we shall find late 19th-century rooms installed with the kind of care, insight and affection that would once have been reserved for the colonial period.

When faced with late-19th-century work we see differently, and we see more, and one of the things that we see is that Vasters' productions have a poetry that is their own.

That is where they differ from all but a very few of the thousands of fakes and forgeries that have polluted the history of art, and of society, for two thousand years and more. Contrary to what is often supposed, it is only very rarely that a fake can deceive an informed observer. People still believe, for instance, the art world as a whole was deceived by the pseudo-Veemere who produced in the Netherlands before and during World War II.

The truth is that from the very beginning those paintings were discounted by experienced observers. When I myself was shown them in a bank vault in Brussels some 30 years ago I had, of course, the benefit of hindsight, since their authenticity was only upheld at that time by a fanatical minority of one. But even so it was immediately clear that — quite apart from any other considerations — van Meegeren had used a vocabulary of form that was distinctively of his own time and could not possibly have been employed in the 17th century.

Continued on page 9



The forger Hans van Meegeren at work.

Photo: K. R. Schaefer

In China's Capital of Chic

by Michael Weisskopf

SHANGHAI — For the latest party line in this Chinese center of good taste, be prepared for something with ruffles and a high collar.

If, as officials say, China is going through a "revolution in fashion," then Shanghai is the cockpit, home of the top designers who craft the most modish of everything, from kiddie overalls to a full line of party gowns. Shops on Nanjing Road — the city's Fifth Avenue — test the newest styles before other places get a peek.

"We consider ourselves the Paris of China," says Xu Yongqian, chief of a design research center here.

Chinese cities, including this would-be Paris, still look like a vast sea of dark blue and green, with splashes of red, yellow and pastels playing across the water line. But in this post-Mao era of rising living standards, Chinese are being permitted — even officially encouraged — to smarten up.

No less an arbiter of public taste than Peo-

Chinese cities still look like a vast sea of dark blue and green. . . . But in this post-Mao era of rising living standards, Chinese are being permitted — even encouraged — to smarten up.

ple's Daily has declared: "Drabness is not a tradition and poverty is not a virtue."

China's garment industry took that as a cue to diversify its line of shapeless white shirts, baggy pants and tunics — a unisex staple for the last generation. Out came Western suits, colorful skirts, turtle-neck sweaters, floppy sun bonnets, high-heeled boots, down-filled jackets and ruffled blouses.

A tour of the smartest shops on Nanjing Road still suggests shades of Sears, Roebuck circa 1952. The men's suits are more Khrushchev than Gianni Versace. The ladies' dresses seem straight out of Mamie Eisenhower's wardrobe. But the consensus is that the ubiquitous Mao uniform that made the Chinese look like a society of delivery boys has finally worn out its welcome.

"Our customers are bored with the same old uniform," says Liang Pin, a Shanghai clothing store director. "Everyone wants something new, something nice-looking. People are much more discriminating these days."

Under Mao, fashion was considered a vestige of the bourgeoisie. Women wearing dresses in the 1970s were chased off the street. Red

guards, winking razor blades, slit trousers deemed too tight.

Today, Mao lies in his Beijing mausoleum, draped in a red flag. Three blocks away, billboards that once shouted his slogans advertise powder-blue cashmere pullovers and muskrat coats.

Many of the trendiest styles are obvious knock-offs from the West. Some youths are known as "amateur overseas Chinese" for parading around in trench coats, jeans and sunglasses bearing a foreign label on one lens.

The born-again garment industry is catching up fast. The well-dressed woman can now buy diaphanous silk blouses, scented nylon stockings (good for 10 washes) and the traditional cheongsam, a slimy, high-collared gown with a slit up the side that was made famous by Suzie Wong in a different era.

Designers say they have relative freedom to dress up China as long as they heed the "four no's" of fashion — no pinching necklines, no bare shoulders, no low backs and no short skirts.

"In our country, we try to protect the virtuous image of women," explains a women's clothing designer, Fan Yongfa. "Our female

guards, winking razor blades, slit trousers deemed too tight.

Although the crackdown was directed at ideological lapses, it quickly spread to the world of fashion. Beijing municipality banned "bizarre" dress, long hair and "unwholesome" ornaments among its workers. Men were harassed for donning Western suits. Garment factories and shops dropped new products. A zealous tailor refused to cut modern styles.

Then the authorities put on the brakes. When General Secretary Hu Yaobang met

privately with media officials to set limits on the campaign, he came in a Western suit and tie to drive home his point, Chinese sources said.

"Ideology is ideology, fashion is fashion," says Xu. "We've studied our documents and found no problem with people trying to look good."

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A relatively snappy Chinese dresser with camera and two comrades, one of them in army fatigues and cap.

Rewinding 50 Years

by Hans Fantel

LUDWIGSHAFEN, West Germany — There were proper celebrations last month in the Rhineland city of Ludwigshafen, where the first workable recording tape was produced just 50 years ago by BASF, Germany's largest chemical concern. Among the guests at these festivities was Heinz Thiele, a sprightly gentleman and eminent engineer, whose memory and researches reach back to the beginnings of tape recording.

One name running consistently through Thiele's reminiscences was that of Fritz Pfeumer, an elusive person about whom little is known and who — by his penchant for privacy and remaining in the background — might easily have escaped recognition as the inventor of recording tape.

Pfeumer, it seems, was something of a free spirit who supported himself by selling his ample stock of brilliant ideas as an industrial consultant. A native Viennese, he had gone to Dresden to help out a cigarette company with a problem. Gold-tipped cigarettes were all the rage in the 1920s, but the brownie powder forming the "gold" tip kept coming off people's lips. Fritz Pfeumer found a way to keep smokers unglued. He imbedded the metal particles in a plastic binder instead of merely dispersing the metal in the cigarette paper, as had been done before.

Another problem was that the cigarettes had to be placed in their box with all the tips at the top. Pfeumer automated the inspection process by magnetizing the metalized tips so they could be electromagnetically scanned to verify their position — a bold idea for its day.

As it happened, Pfeumer was fond of music — a devotee of the famous Dresden Opera — and dissatisfied with the hoarse and scratchy phonographs of that period. Applying his inventive imagination to the question of sound recording, it struck him that his cigarette technology — the electrical sensing of magnetized particles imbedded in plastic — might lend itself to the registration of audio signals. By making a magnetic ribbon, similar to that used for his cigarette mouthpieces, he expected to create a sound-recording medium superior to the wax disks in common use at the time.

After fending off this notion with a ring of patent, Pfeumer entrusted its further development to AEG, a large electrical company in Berlin, which he thought had the resources to overcome the difficulties he himself had encountered in transforming his idea into a practical tape recorder. As it turned out, AEG had no more luck than Pfeumer himself in broadening the narrow frequency range and lessening the obtrusive noise of the first experimental models. The project might have ended in the dustbin right there, if the president of AEG had not belonged to the same hunting

club as Dr. F. Gauss, a leading chemist of the Badische Anilin-und Soda-Fabrik, a name that seemed long even to Germans, who later settled for just the initials — BASF.

Stalking waterfowl in the marshes of the Spree, the two scientists pondered the problem. Eventually, Gauss voiced a hunch. Thinking as a physical chemist (rather than as an electronics engineer), he didn't blame the recorder for the persistent trouble. He surmised that the iron filings used as magnetic particles were simply too big to accommodate the small waveforms of the higher audio frequencies and too irregular in shape to assure a quiet background. Instead of filing the iron, he suggested a process of chemical precipitation to produce tiny and more uniform particles of ferric oxide for use on the tapes. BASF had already developed such a process for another project, and by early 1934 it was refined to the point where the first effective tapes were shipped for successful use on recorders built by AEG.

Surprisingly, there was little interest in this radically new way of sound recording, even after improved recording heads and circuits had raised the quality. But then, Thiele recalls, a curious incident speeded the rise of tape.

Hermann Göring had had the record for late broadcast on 13 sides of wax disks. Not until air time was it discovered that side 10 was missing, making Göring's speech even less coherent. The following day, the director of the German Radio was escorted to Göring's splendidly furnished residence. Inwardly trembling and expecting to spend the brief rest of his life in one of the notorious penal institutions of the Third Reich, the radio director nevertheless handled the situation with aplomb. He expressed no more than casual regret over the shortening of Göring's speech and immediately proceeded to tell the marshall about the newly developed tape techniques as a way of avoiding such mishaps. Reportedly, Göring was so intrigued that he forgot all about chastizing the broadcaster. The canny politician and rabble-rouser immediately realized the propaganda potential inherent in tape, and before long nearly all German radio stations were supplied with recorders.

But the man whose inventive flair planted the seed of this development was not to witness its maturation. Fritz Pfeumer, who had settled in Dresden and retired to private life, was not to see the growth of his invention into the mainstay of music, as he had intended it. Nor could he have foreseen the use of tape for video recording, its vital role in the exploration of outer space or its countless applications in data processing and data storage. He died in Dresden in 1945, soon after the destruction of the city and of his house, apparently of despondency and the privations of the time.

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TRAVEL

Following Goya Through Madrid

by Kathy White

MADRID — The giant mask leers and beckons. For the carnival-goers the last drunken spree will wind and dance its way through the night to culminate in the "burial of the sardine." Who but Francisco Goya, sarcastic and vehement witness of his times, would have immortalized the burlesque funeral procession in his "Entierro de la Sardina"? Even here, in one of the master's lighter compositions, the devil lurks behind the painted faces and grinning masks.

The rowdy crowd re-enacts the legend of Don Carnal's last orgy of food, drink and merrymaking. His tired armies are vanquished by the stalwart forces of Doña Cuarenta, Lady Lent, in the early hours of Ash Wednesday March 7 this yearland compelled to do penance.

Carnival, a popular *madrileño* tradition going back to medieval times, was banned during the Spanish Civil War and revived only recently. Visitors to Madrid March 6 can participate in the mock procession, which now incorporates a huge papier mache sardine but Goya's painting can be searched in vain for any sign of a fish.

The "Entierro de la Sardina" and 13 other Goya paintings are enhanced by a new presentation at Madrid's Museo de la Real Academia de Bellas Artes de San Fernando. In 1974, the 18th-century fine arts building was closed for extensive remodeling, and the Goyas and some of the more important works were put on show at the Biblioteca Nacional. The paintings will soon be on view to the public in their original setting in a well-spaced display, with good lighting, making the visit a worthwhile side trip to the Prado.

The Bellas Artes collection now has two self-portraits by Goya. One is a well-known portrait of the artist in his 60s, similar to one in the Prado, the other a recent and much-prized

acquisition showing Goya in his 40s. Other portraits by Goya of leading contemporary figures include a reclining Manuel de Godoy, the all-powerful minister of Charles IV, which seems to draw force by comparison with three other portraits of Godoy, the *príncipe de la Paz*, by minor artists. There is also a dark-haired lady in rustling silk robes, "La Titana"; she was married to a well-known actor called *El Titano* (tyrant). A village bullfight, a madhouse, procession of penitents and scene from the Inquisition constitute a remarkable ensemble.

The museum's first floor purports to review the works of Fine Arts Academy members, but a few earlier masters and major figures have been included. A couple of lovely Velázquez portraits and a unique grouping of five magnificent monks in white robes by the 17th-century painter Zurbarán await the visitor beyond the Goya room. Of the later academicians, the 19th-century artist Martínez Cubells deserves a special mention for having transposed the 14 paintings on the walls of Goya's house onto canvas, thus preserving the so called "Black Paintings" now in the Prado.

From here you can follow the carnival route to the Manzanares River, where Goya painted the popular feasts and found the typical Madrid landscape for his portraits and country scenes.

The country around here was once the city limits, and the area bears witness to the bloody upheavals during Napoleon's campaign in Spain. The road curving down from the rose gardens of the Parque del Oeste leads past the Escuela Nacional de Cerámica. Next to the school, a ceramic headstone in a small overgrown garden with cypress trees marks the mass grave of those massacred by Napoleon's troops on May 3, 1808. Goya apparently witnessed the mass execution from his house across the river and later went to sketch the horrific scene. It was to become his "Fusilamientos," exuding the same spirit of revolt and

anguish as Picasso's "Guernica" more than a century later.

Farther down the road, across the railroad tracks, two small, identical neoclassical churches stand away from the river. One of them, now converted into a museum, is Goya's final resting place. No admirer of the artist can fail to visit San Antonio de la Florida (1789), not only to pay homage to Goya but for the superb frescoes.

Beggars, prophets, hags, *majas* or young women, street urchins, obelisks cover the cupola, hardly 6 meters (20 feet) in diameter, in an amazing array of 50 figures typical of Goya's repertory. The scene depicts the moment St. Anthony of Padua raises a corpse from the dead to prove his own father innocent of murder.

Goya breaks away from the tradition of religious fresco painting, with its clouds and cherubim, and paints what could be a scene from a village square. One Spanish biographer disparagingly refers to the frescoes as "a spectacle of traveling acrobats." Goya, a painter of movement, catches the figures in characteristic gestures, concocting a curious mixture of individual expressions: the supplicant, the ecstatic, the frightened, the indifferent.

Lovely-limbed angels — more like sensual *majas* than the androgynous creatures angels are supposed to be — decorate the walls of the church. Dressed in flowing robes, they pull aside heavy curtains of gold and silk to reveal the spectacle above.

Some figures are no more than a few violent brushstrokes. In an earlier attempt at the Pilar basilica to Zaragoza, the use of this technique caused a terrible dispute and left a bitter memory. Goya was criticized for the "unfinished look" of his work, and had to retouch the frescoes. By the time he painted San Antonio de la Florida, however, the artist was at the height of his reputation and art.

The church eventually came under the care

of the San Fernando academy. It was closed to services to preserve the frescoes, and an identical church built alongside. Goya died in Bordeaux in 1828, but his remains were brought to the church only in 1919. By a macabre twist of fate, the head of this master of the grotesque was found to be missing.

During the Civil War, San Antonio de la Florida found itself in no man's land and served as an occasional camping ground for passing soldiers. It miraculously survived the war undamaged and was later restored.

The turn-of-the-century *merenderos*, or riverside eating houses, have slowly disappeared. Only Casa Mingo, next to San Antonio, still draws the Sunday crowds for roast chicken and cider.

For the real believers, an ancient tree, supposedly the one in the "Entierro de la Sardina," stands on the other side of the river, surrounded by neat rows of suburban residences. The San Antonio guardian willingly provides directions.

Oh yes, and why bury a sardine? Probably a curious deviation from an earlier custom of burying a pig before Lent. As inexplicable as Goya's more obscure fantasies.

Real Academia de Bellas Artes de San Fernando, Alcalá 13 (tel: 232-1543). The section with the Goyas is due to open by the end of May, the Flemish painters in 1985.

Ermita de San Antonio de la Florida, Paseo de la Florida (tel: 247-7921), open July through September, 10 A.M.-1 P.M. and 4-7 P.M., rest of the year 11 A.M.-1:30 P.M., 5-6 P.M., Sundays and holidays 11 A.M.-1:30 P.M., closed Wednesdays.

Museo Lázaro Galdiano, Serrano 122 (tel: 261-6084) also has some Goyas, not very clearly marked. Tuesdays through Sunday 10 A.M.-2 P.M. Closed Mondays, some holidays and August.

Sept. 6 has been designated as a special day for Goya in Madrid, with bus tours and a Goya tribute and itinerary.



Goya's "Entierro de la Sardina."

MARCH CALENDAR

AUSTRIA

VIENNA. Bösendorfer Hall (tel: 65.66.51).

CONCERT — March 16: Ensemble Harmonia Nova and Christine Achberger (Utopia and Music).

RECITALS — March 1: Ingrid Hendrich piano (Schumann, Rachmaninoff, Debussy).

March 7: Imre Rohmann piano (Haydn, Chopin, Schumann).

March 8: Gerhard Panzenböck tenor, Martin Sieghart piano (Schubert).

March 13: Inge Myrhofer, Raimund Langner piano (Bach, Schubert, Busoni, Reger).

March 14: Robert Earl clarinet, Danieli Hansen bassoon, Glenn Kerns flute piano (Cikits, Smetana, Berg, Poulenc, Mendelssohn).

March 20: Irma Presek, piano (Beethoven, Schumann, Chopin).

March 21: Erike Törl harpsichord (Bach, Couperin, Rameau, Mozart).

March 23-24: International Piano Mastersclass.

*Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11).

CONCERTS — March 1: Berlin Symphony Orchestra, Hans-Peter Frank conductor (Hindemith, Bruckner).

March 22: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Vienna Song Academy, Wolfgang Scheidt conductor (Hiemann, Bruckner).

March 23: Vienna Opera, Wolfgang Schreiber (tel: 78.25.50).

EXHIBITION — March 1-31: "Hermann Schober: Interludes."

*Staatsoper (tel: 532.40).

BALLET — March 18 and 21: "Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky).

OPERA — March 17: "Tosca" (Puccini).

March 20: "Die Fledglinge Holländer" (Wagner).

DENMARK

Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45).

CONCERTS — March 3: National Opera Symphony Orchestra, Dunja Vojnovic mezzo-soprano, Sylvain Cossette conductor (Debussy, Berlioz, Stravinsky).

March 7: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Sir Charles Groves conductor (Mozart, Handel, Grieg, Beethoven).

March 11: Jorge Bolet piano (Beethoven, Chopin, Liszt).

March 13-24: Bush Tchaikovsky Cycle, London Symphony Orchestra, Yuri Simonov conductor.

Barbican Theatre — March 17, 18, 19.

March 24-April 1: International tourism and leisure show.

GHENT, Koninklijke Opera (tel: 25.24.25).

OPERA — March 2, 4, 10: "Arabella" (R. Strauss).

March 23, 25, 31: "Die Entführung aus dem Serail" (Mozart).

March 25: "Die Fledglinge Holländer" (Wagner).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95).

Barbican Art Gallery — To April 1: "American Folk Art: Expressions of a New Spirit."

Barbican Hall — March 1: City of London Sinfonia (Haydn, Elgar, Bach).

March 2: London Symphony Orchestra, Brinsford Tovey conductor (Beethoven).

March 3: London Symphony Orchestra, Richard Hickox conductor (Borodin, Tchaikovsky, Hui).

March 4: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra.

FRANCE

LEVALLOIS-PERRET, Hôtel de Ville (tel: 73.11.35).

EXHIBITION — March 3-18: "Jacques Faizant: Drawings."

PARIS, American Church (tel: 705.07.99).

RECITAL — March 4: Joseph Illick piano.

March 8: "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg" (Wagner).

March 12, 14, 17, 21, 24, 27: "Cyrano de Bergerac" (Rostand).

March 5, 6, 21, 22: "The Tempest" (Shakespeare).

March 28-29: "Chinese Export Watercolors."

*Wigmore Hall (tel: 935.21.41).

CONCERT — March 3: Viva Nova Quartet (Chausson, Ravel, Beethoven).

March 23: "Die Entführung aus dem Serail" (Mozart).

FINLAND

HELSINKI, Finlandia Hall (tel: 40241).

CONCERTS — March 1: Helsinki Symphony Orchestra, Osmo Vänskä conductor.

March 3 and 5: "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg" (Wagner).

March 7: Radio-Symphony Orchestra, Leif Segerstam conductor (Debussy, Mozart, Ravel, Stravinsky).

March 12-14, 17, 21, 24, 27: "Cyrano de Bergerac" (Rostand).

March 21, 22: "The Tempest" (Shakespeare).

March 23-27: "Scènes de la Vie de Bois" (Rousseau).

March 27-29: "Glyndebourne Opera" (Mozart).

March 29-31: "Die Fledglinge Holländer" (Wagner).

FRANCE

LEVALLOIS-PERRET, Hôtel de Ville (tel: 73.11.35).

EXHIBITION — March 3-18: "Jacques Faizant: Drawings."

PARIS, American Church (tel: 705.07.99).

RECITAL — March 4: Joseph Illick piano.

March 8: "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg" (Wagner).

March 12, 14, 17, 21, 24, 27: "Cyrano de Bergerac" (Rostand).

March 28-29: "Chinese Export Watercolors."

*Wigmore Hall (tel: 935.21.41).

OPERA — March 3 and 5: "Die Fledglinge Holländer" (Wagner).

March 12-14, 17, 21, 24, 27: "Cyrano de Bergerac" (Rostand).

March 28-29: "Chinese Export Watercolors."

*Wigmore Hall (tel: 935.21.41).

ITALY

MILAN, Teatro alla Scala (tel: 80.91.26).

BALLET — March 15, 17, 18, 22, 30: "Romeo and Juliet" (Prokofiev).

March 15: "Romeo and Juliet" (Prokofiev).

March 16: "Roméo et Juliette" (Gounod).

March 17: "Roméo et Juliette" (Gounod).

March 18: "Roméo et Juliette" (Gounod).

March 19: "Roméo et Juliette" (Gounod).

March 20: "Roméo et Juliette" (Gounod).

March 21: "Roméo et Juliette" (Gounod).

March 22: "Roméo et Juliette" (Gounod).

March 23: "Roméo et Juliette" (Gounod).

TRAVEL

What's Doing in Montreal

by Douglas Martin

MONTREAL — Montreal often seems a city made for spring. The mind easily wanders ahead to the flowers that blossom on Mount Royal, to the sidewalk cafés on Rue St. Denis, to the smiles of some of the most stylish men and women in North America. The winters — featuring perhaps more snow than any other major metropolis in the world as well as subzero temperatures and treacherously slippery streets — thus tend to be viewed as simply a necessary passage to May.

It is surprising to many visitors that Montreal does not choose the seemingly sensible option of hibernation. Far from it. During the 19th century, there were said to be more sleighs in this city than anywhere outside St. Petersburg, and towering ice palaces, made from thousands of blocks of ice, were the order of the day. Such charm persists. The slopes of Mount Royal, in the center of the city, are covered with downhill skiers, tobogganers and, still, the occasional sleigh. On Beaver Lake near the top of the mountain, hundreds of skaters glide across the ice.

The city, with its mix of English, French and growing numbers of other nationalities, has the quality of European life, and the people are remarkably friendly. After years of what amounts to collective psychoanalysis, the French and English of Quebec appear increasingly near resolving their bitter linguistic and cultural battles. In the knowledge that the French language is now firmly protected, young French people have reached the point where they feel confident enough to wear "Anglo" T-shirts, the latest fad.

There exists a certain sensible view that only the wistful venture into Montreal's piercing winter winds, and it is possible never to go outdoors. Using underground tunnels, the subterranean Métro system, aerial passages and the like, the visitor can shop in more than 1,000 boutiques, visit eight hotels and 100 restaurants and bars without going outside. Given the absence of external landmarks, it can become confusing, but once one gets the knack of finding the way, it is possible for even the most road to culture to be completely indoors. The so-called Montreal Underground — much of which is above ground — leads to a dozen cinemas, two theaters and several art galleries.

A good place to start is the historic Montreal Forum, where ice hockey's legendary Canadiens defined for the world the meaning of a sports dynasty. Even though things aren't going so well for the team these days, it is still fun to watch fathers proudly point out yesterday's stars in aging team photographs in the corridors, to munch a hot dog and even to enjoy a cocktail at your seat. When the Canadiens win, you can hear the crowd count down the final seconds in both French and English. Games are usually played Wednesdays and Saturdays.

If you'd rather play sports than watch them, you can skate at ponds and lagoons in parks throughout the city, or on the pool in the Olympic Park where the rowing events of the 1976 Olympics were held. There are two small kiosks on Mount Royal, perhaps for those student souls unwilling to put too much distance between themselves and the smart Crescent Street bars by venturing into the country. Visitors can rent snowshoes, cross-country skis and skates for a few dollars. Daredevils can rent a one-speed (very fast) bicycle at the Olympic Velodrome and experience the thrill of being almost horizontal at 22 miles (35 kilometers) an hour. For those seeking just the unusual, the Westin Bonaventure Hotel offers a heated rooftop pool where you can swim comfortably in subzero weather.

The Montreal Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Charles Dutoit, is considered one of the best in the world. Its programs include Dutoit conducting Tchaikovsky's "Capriccio Italien" on Feb. 28 and 29 and the pianist Alicia de Larrocha playing Mozart and Beethoven on March 20.

Les Grands Ballets Canadiens will present a program on March 15, 16 and 17 featuring "Serenade," with choreography by George Balanchine, and another on March 29, 30 and 31 that includes the world premiere of a new work by James Kudelka to the music of Brahms.

The Montreal Bed & Breakfast League was organized in 1980 to give visitors an opportunity to become better acquainted with Montrealers by sharing their homes and their neighborhoods. Rates vary from \$25 to 40 Canadian dollars (\$20 to \$32 U.S.; all figures given subsequently are in Canadian dollars) for single occupancy, \$35 to \$50 double. The higher rates are for rooms in special locations or with



special amenities. To become a member, one must fill out an application form and submit it with a deposit of \$25 or \$50 if the stay is for longer than three nights. The forms can be obtained from Montreal Bed & Breakfast, 5020 St. Kevin, Suite 8, Montreal, Quebec, H3W 1P4 (tel: 514-735-7493).

Among hotels, the grand old Ritz Carlton (1228 Sherbrooke Street West; call 327-0200 for reservations), offers a special weekend rate, Friday evening until Sunday, for \$92 a person double occupancy. Price includes two tickets to the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, two free drinks in the house bar and two \$10 credit notes for dinner in the hotel's restaurant. (Team is an institution at the Ritz Carlton every afternoon.) The Queen Elizabeth (900 Dorchester Boulevard West; tel: 223-4869), the biggest hotel in town, offers rates for any two days of the week for \$79 a person double. All American breakfast and newspaper in the coffee shop are included. At the Four Seasons Hotel (1050 Sherbrooke Street West; tel: 828-1188) there's a weekend rate of \$80 a person for two nights, single or double.

A Friday-to-Sunday stay at the Ramada Inn Downtown (1007 Guy Street; tel: 228-2828) costs \$50 a person, double occupancy. Or, with an arrival on any day, two nights and three days are available for \$66 a person, double, including newspaper and orange juice delivered to room, two breakfasts, indoor parking and sauna access.

Information on accommodations as well as other travel details are available from the Montreal tourist office — Office des Congrès et du Tourisme du Grand Montréal, 174 Notre Dame Street East, Montreal, Quebec H2Y 1B5 Canada (tel: 871-1595). Advice is also obtainable at the Quebec office, Maison du Tourisme, 2 Place Ville-Marie, Suite 70, Montreal, Quebec H3B 2C9 (tel: 873-2015).

It is hard to eat badly in Montreal, no matter what one's tastes. Naturally, the menu begins with the grande cuisine of such elegant French restaurants as Les Halles and Les Cheneys, serving classical French meals. At Les Halles, 1450 Crescent Street (tel: 844-2328), where dinner for two will cost from \$75 to \$100, the wide range of offerings runs from sweetbreads in rich sauces to rabbit with Calvados. Reservations are necessary. Les Cheneys

etc. 2075 Bishop Street (tel: 844-1842), has three specialties: a combination plate of poached fillet of salmon with a white butter sauce and fillet of hibut with a hollandaise sauce; pheasant with white wine sauce and morels; and half a jid lobster stuffed with mixed vegetables in mayonnaise. Dinner: about \$60 for two without wine. Wine prices begin at \$18.50 a bottle.

Another good choice is Altitude 737, Place Ville-Marie (tel: 861-8511), which is perched on one of the city's tallest office buildings and offers a dazzling view. Dinner for two, \$50 to \$75. The Sunday brunch, including lobster, is good value at \$14.75. Strolling musicians will sing "Happy Birthday" in seemingly any language at Troika, 271 Crescent Street (tel: 849-9333), where the specialties include chicken Kiev and caviar omelets. About \$60 for two. Ben's Delicatessen, 90 De Maisonneuve West at Metcalfe, is bright and always crowded. The favorite offering is Montréal smoked meat, best washed down with a cherry coke. Under \$5.

Among the surprises is Geronimo's, 443 St. François Xavier (tel: 342-0008) in the Old City, which offers American Indian food, from buffalo dishes to quail. About \$50 for two.

The culinary eminence of the thriving Jewish community includes Sud's brunch at Beauty's, with massive glasses of orange juice and enormous mushroom and onion omelets. It is one of the town's eat along with the smoked meat made on the premises. A midnight trip to the Bagel Factory (747 Fairmount Street, to buy a dozen hot sesame seed bagels may turn into a long, early morning conversation.

Many travelers couple a visit to Montreal's cultural and culinary attractions with a ski trip to the nearby Laurentian Mountains, just an hour away. This year the quality of the snow is said to be the best in memory, and by late January the had already been more of the stuff than the previous three winters combined. Several packages, including one offered by the co-*Auberge Coq de la Montagne* near Mont Tremblant, offer hotel, meals and lift tickets. Information on ski packages is available at Quebec Tourist Office in Montreal.

1984 The New York Times

Art and the Artful Fake

Continued from page 7

best would be forever beyond their reach, and concentrate instead on buying reproductions of accredited masterpieces. Why should the public be fooled off with minor originals, that is to say, when they could be looking at impeccable reproductions of Raphael, Rembrandt and Matisse?

In point of fact, what Benjamin said was the exact opposite of the truth. So far from reaching perfection, reproductions have never been less able to satisfy an informed observer. The "better" they are, the worse they are. Hundreds of dollars are charged today for greasy and illegible "facsimiles" of Cubist painting that give a wholly misleading idea of the original, whereas at the Phillips Gallery in Washington (to name one example only), \$20 or less will buy a plainspoken no-nonsense reproduction that has at least something of authenticity about it.

In this matter, fallacies are like weeds. Possessed of a phenomenal destructive energy, they are no sooner disproven than they turn up again. There are still people who believe not only that no one can tell the difference between a fake and an original, but that there is really no difference between the one and the other. As they see it, copy and original, "facsimile" and fake, reproduction and autograph are interchangeable.

It is a point of view in which a goofy, incomprehending populism allows itself unwittingly with criminality, and a panoramic illiteracy takes its turn from a celebrated but ridiculous essay by the German critic Walter Benjamin. Though in many another context a man of inspired insights, Benjamin argued in the 1930s that thanks to the unprecedented high quality of modern methods of mechanical reproduction, the original work of art had lost its old primacy and could legitimately be de-mystified. It was within our grasp, in other words, that the same painting could be in 500 places at once.

This argument found degraded expression last year in an article — for which the so-called "research" was funded by the Twentieth Century Fund — in Harper's magazine. Entitled "Let Them See Fakes: A Better Way To Bring Art to the People," the article in question started from a standpoint of total ignorance and went rapidly backward from there. Its argument was that regional museums should give over buying original works of art, since the

recreation of faking on the grand scale. Faking by no means come to an end. Some fakers by no means despicable — witness the Boboli-esque "Madonna and Child" that might have passed muster in our own time had not scientific analysis revealed that both the pigments and the wooden panel that supports them were made in the 19th century.

It is no surprise that fakes of one kind or other are on offer in every big city in the world. Those who wish to unload those fakes do so by any means they can. Those who attempted to buy should be on their guard. You can walk out of some galleries with a fake, as you can drive away from some used-car dealers and have the car blow up at the next intersection. But this is a grown-up world. More is known about works of art than was ever known before. No one who doesn't want to do so has any business getting into the half-world of the fake.

That half-world will always exist. Hardly had Claes Oldenburg produced in 1966 a sculpture of a baked potato spattered with chives than some rascal began to fake it. Between the true fake and the fake fake, battle raged until every connoisseur on the block could tell them apart. Given the multiplicity of art in the 1980s, and the high prices commanded by much of it, faking is not likely to die out. But the good news is that the vibration of the best new art is not easily duplicated. A fake Miró, a fake Bacon, a fake Dubuffet, a fake Johns — these are soon detected.

And just in case you think that you might get in over your head, please bear in mind what Walter Sickert said some 50 or 60 years ago, when he was the best painter in England. Someone who liked his work bought a painting that was said to be a Sickert. When he got home, he panicked, sent Sickert a photograph of it and asked for an immediate reply. Was it by him, or was it not? Sickert telegraphed within the hour: NO BUT NONE THE WORSE FOR THAT.

What we are faced with is not a

1984 The New York Times

The Taste of the Algarve

by Paul Lewis

PORTIMAO, Portugal — Along Portugal's Algarve coast is found a dish that may have been inspired by Arab alchemists centuries ago striving to turn base metals into gold. The dish, like the special cooking vessel used to prepare it, is called *cataplana*. It is a stew of clams, pork, vegetables and spices steamed in a handmade, air-tight copper pot that resembles a football cut in half but binged on one side. The *cataplana* thus appears to be the ancestor of the *vinho verde*.

The neighboring Spanish have long known that meat and shellfish make a good combination, as paella does. And in Morocco, only a short boat trip away from southern Portugal, meat and vegetables are regularly prepared in a globe-shaped earthenware pot with a chimney that allows the steam to escape.

Only in the Algarve are shellfish and pork cooked together in a snug sealed metal container. The result is a delicious, slightly sweet-tasting stew that is served in local restaurants all along the coast. It is the true specialty of the region, and one no discerning visitor should forgo.

Armando Quaresma Rijo, owner of the O Bicho restaurant in Portimão and one of the best *cataplana* cooks in the Algarve, recalls that his grandfather took a *cataplana* with him on hunting trips and sometimes substituted rabbit for pork.

Part of the reason the *cataplana* is found only in the Algarve is probably that until quite recently communications with the rest of the country were poor. Before the proclamation of the republic in 1910, the Algarve was considered so remote that it was treated as a separate kingdom under the Portuguese crown.

The Algarve was also ruled by the Moors for more than 600 years until they were expelled in 1249. The Moorish influence is still discernible today in the architecture of the region, in the traditional dress of many rural women who are shrouded in black veils against the sun, and even in the reputation its people enjoy of being nominal Christians, much given to superstition.

But during the long period of Moorish rule, the Algarve was a noted intellectual center, known especially for alchemy and liberal Islamic thought. In the cities of Faro and Silves, 12th-century Islamic scholars, called Sufi masters, stressed the similarities between Christianity, Judaism and Islam, and tried to define the common threads linking them.

Another possible clue to the *cataplana*'s origins is that to this day the two kinds of clams most frequently used are known by local people as *crisadas e judeus*, Christians and Jews: The former are larger and found in sand washed by the sea while the latter, smaller, more plentiful variety comes from the muddy estuaries of rivers.

Lima de Freitas, a distinguished Portuguese painter and long-time Algarve resident who is knowledgeable about magic, speculates that the *cataplana* may have been inspired by the experiments of the freethinking medieval Arab alchemists who heated base metals in a retort, trying vainly to turn them into gold. Cooking, after all, he says, is itself a kind of alchemy, using heat to change the nature of basic substances and turn them into something more valuable and life-sustaining.

Two of the best places to eat an authentic *cataplana* are the O Bicho in the Largo Gil Eanes, already mentioned, and another restaurant, also in Portimão, called the Escondidinho (just off the main square), which has blue tiled benches depicting scenes from Portuguese history.

Both restaurants are rather rough and ready: large, noisy, poorly lit places with functional furniture, paper tablecloths and little decoration. There is even a family connection between them. Rijo, the owner of O Bicho, started out as a waiter in the Escondidinho and married the daughter of one of the owners.

Both O Bicho and Escondidinho serve a first-rate *cataplana*, brought piping hot to the table and unsealed with a hiss of escaping steam in front of you. Inside, surrounded by a sea of rich gravy juices, is a mound of hot clams mixed up with shreds of pork and smoked ham and slices of green pepper and tomato. (Make sure each clam has opened a little before you eat it, otherwise it may be bad, and don't be afraid to scoop up the gravy with the spoon provided.)

4. Tightly close the two halves of the *cataplana*, using the pin and the clips on the outside to get a snug fit. Then place the closed dish on a gas or electric burner for 10 minutes. Just before the 10 minutes are up, open the *cataplana*, add lemon juice and close it again for a minute or two. Remove the *cataplana* from the stove and open it at the table.

Serve in soup bowls with plenty of fresh, crusty bread for soaking up the juices.

To accompany the meal, order a bottle of *vinho verde*, the mildly sparkling white wine from northern Portugal and the local Monchique mineral water that the ancients Romans admired. Expect to spend 400 escudos (about \$3) a person for *cataplana*, and 250 escudos a bottle for the *vinho verde*.

If you enjoy *cataplana*, think about preparing one yourself at home. This means a visit to the small town of Loulé in the hills a bit back from the sea and about halfway between Portimão and Faro, where the best *cataplana* dishes are made.

The town is famous for its brass smiths, mostly congregated on the Rua da Barbatã near the remains of the old town walls. At Calderaria Louletana, 28 visitors can watch craftsmen hammering out the dishes by hand. A medium-sized *cataplana*, big enough for preparing portions for two or three people, costs about 400 escudos.

The following directions for preparing a *cataplana* were written down while watching Rijo prepare a *cataplana* for six people at his home outside Portimão:

CATAPLANA

50 to 60 fresh clams

1½ pounds cubed pork

White wine

Lard

Bay leaf

Garlic

Hot red pepper

Salt to taste

Margarine

1 green pepper

1 tomato

10 slices of presunto or ham

Parsley

Lemon juice

1. Soak the fresh clams (about 8 to 10 a serving) for two hours in seawater, to remove all traces of sand.

2. Fry about 1½ pounds of cubed pork that has been marinated in white wine, adding lard, garlic, a bay leaf, a sprig of hot red pepper and some salt. Add more white wine to the pork while it is frying.

3. Grease both halves of the interior of the *cataplana* with margarine. Put the clams into the dish first, then the fried pork. Add half a big green pepper and a tomato, each sliced very thin. Then add about 10 slices of presunto or other ham (bacon can also be substituted), and a handful of small pieces of cooked ham and plenty of parsley, with a little salt and some water.4. Tightly close the two halves of the *cataplana*, using the pin and the clips on the outside to get a snug fit. Then place the closed dish on a gas or electric burner for 10 minutes. Just before the 10 minutes are up, open the *cataplana*, add lemon juice and close it again for a minute or two. Remove the *cataplana* from the stove and open it at the table.

Serve in soup bowls with plenty of fresh, crusty bread for soaking up the juices.

1984 The New York Times



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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1984

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P.M.

TECHNOLOGY

Computer Firms Hunting Ways to Link Components

By DAVID E. SANGER
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Most major computer makers deny they are in the computer business any more. Instead, they profess to be leaders in the "systems business," selling "system solutions" that insure that customers will not be left with a bunch of disparate components, unable to communicate with one another.

Despite the reassuring words, however, the most promising systems for tying the hottest-selling desktop and personal computers into truly efficient "networks" are still on the electronic drawing board.

"It's one thing to provide people with the wires, the connectors and the jacks," said Dixon Doll, president of the DMW Group, a telecommunications consulting firm in Ann Arbor, Michigan. "People are just beginning to realize that these systems require a much higher level of coordination," especially if a whole raft of popular computers — Wang word processors, Apple computers and IBM PCs for example — can all communicate.

Communication in the office was rarely a problem when companies relied almost exclusively on some large mainframe computer, buried in the basement. Workers needing the computer worked at terminals — machines with no computational power of their own — and shared the power of the central system. But only a limited number of terminals can be booked up to a central processor, and when demand is at a peak, the response time of the main computer can slow tremendously.

Microcomputers, however, can fend for themselves. They are more flexible, less expensive, and because they usually serve only one user, they are quick. But manufacturers have realized that they must be able to share documents, electronic spreadsheets and other information without resorting to a central computer to act as "traffic cop."

Thus there developed a need for "local area networks," the industry's less-than-graceful term for communications systems that link desktop computers with nearby printers and other equipment. The first in the race was Xerox, which in 1980 agreed on standards for its Ethernet system with Digital Equipment Corp. and Intel Corp. It licensed more than 100 other companies to make Ethernet-compatible equipment.

While specific characteristics of those systems vary, they operate on the same principle: The computers are linked by a central "pipeline," and each can shoot a message — in a "packet" that is best envisioned as a tennis ball — to any other computer in the network. If one tennis ball collides with another, they both retreat to their point of origin, to be shot out again at a random time.

Xerox says more than 5,000 Ethernet systems have already been installed. "It was a good idea, but it has its limitations," said Douglas Wilson, the manager of system operations for Project Athena, a Massachusetts Institute of Technology program that is attempting to link several types of local area networks. Ethernets are limited to about one kilometer (0.62 miles) of wiring — if they are any larger the individual computers cannot tell whether a collision has taken place.

Moreover, just because a machine is hooked to an Ethernet does not mean it can communicate: Computers must also send "protocols," or communications signals, understandable to all computers in the network.

The alternative — and one that most analysts expect International Business Machines to embrace in the near future — is called a "token passing ring." As the name implies, computers would be organized in a circle, and a "token" — much like the baton in a relay race — would be passed from one machine to the next. Any machine in the network can put a message on the token before handing it off — provided a message is not already attached — to be read by a computer that also understands the same protocols.

Because the token moves in one direction around the ring, there are no collisions.

IBM has already made public technical papers on the technology, developed in the company's laboratories in Switzerland and now being refined at Carnegie-Mellon University.

IBM last week introduced a low-cost "cluster system" — IBM spokesmen were careful not to label it a true network — capable of linking 64 IBM Personal Computers. Any computer in the network, even a 5000 PCjr home computer, can use files stored in one machine. But it cannot share printers or other peripheral equipment and the system is slow.

CURRENCY RATES

Late interbank rates on Feb. 23, excluding fees.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 pm EST.

1 Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (1)

100 (1) Units of 1,000 (1) Units of 100 (1) not quoted; NLG not available.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

Feb. 23

Dollar D-Mark Swiss Franc Sterling French ECU SDR

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

ICI Profit More Than Doubled in '83

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Imperial Chemical Industries PLC, reporting Thursday that its profit more than doubled in 1983, promised that it would be more recession-resistant when the next downturn arrived.

Britain's biggest chemical company — whose interests also embrace pharmaceuticals, fibers, oil and paint — reported that its pre-tax profit totaled £619 million (\$904 million), up from £259 million in 1982. Sales grew 12 percent to £3.26 billion.

The profit fell short of analysts' forecasts, most of which ranged from £620 million to £660 million, and ICI shares slipped 16 pence to close on the London Stock Exchange at 586 pence. The shares, which were listed on the New York Stock Exchange last year, have slumped recently partly because of the general weakness on Wall Street.

John Harvey-Jones, ICI's chairman and chief executive, who called 1982's results "lousy," described the latest figures as "improving but could do better." He said a reasonable return on ICI's assets would be pretax profit of about £1 billion. Such a level

should be "achievable" within a few years, he said.

Although ICI raised in 1983 dividend by 5 pence, to 24 pence a share, Mr. Harvey-Jones said the company would have had to pay 34 pence to bring the dividend to its 1979 level after adjustment for inflation.

Nonetheless, ICI officials pointed to their success in slashing costs and reducing dependence on commodity chemicals and fibers, products whose sales slumped drastically during recessions. Instead, ICI has concentrated on building up high-growth areas, notably pharmaceuticals and certain agricultural chemicals, that are less susceptible to economic downturns.

"People actually pop more heart pills during a recession," Mr. Harvey-Jones noted.

ICI officials estimated that 60 percent of the company's profit came from "relatively noncyclical areas" now, up from 40 percent four years ago.

Analysts agree that the next downturn is likely to be less severe. Jim Stewart, an analyst at the brokerage of Zoete & Bevan, forecast that ICI's pretax profit would rise to £860 million this year and £1 billion in 1985 before slipping to £500 million in 1986. By contrast, when the most recent recession hit

in 1980, ICI's profit plunged 54 percent in one year.

In 1983, pharmaceuticals, led by two major heart-disease drugs and a cancer treatment, showed trading profit of £199 million, up 44 percent. For the first time, pharmaceuticals were the company's biggest source of profit, outscoring agriculture's £174 million.

ICI's 1983 loss on plastics and petrochemicals narrowed to £7 million from the year-earlier £139 million. In the second half, the division was in the black.

The indication that officials of Hong Kong's four stock exchanges, led by Ronald Li, chairman of the Far East Exchange, were actively trying to hold down the prices on new issues confirmed suspicions among market observers. Five previous issues had been heavily oversubscribed, and stock exchange authorities are thought to be worried that the market's recovery is fragile and could be undermined if an offering were poorly received by investors.

Elec & Elteck, which makes circuits and telephones, priced its offering of 90 million new shares and 22.5 million existing shares at 2 Hong Kong dollars each. Applications will run from Feb. 28 to March 2.

Mesa Begins Gulf Offer, Says Ban on Bid Denied

United Press International

AMARILLO, Texas — T. Boone Pickens Jr., chairman of Mesa Petroleum Co., said Thursday his investor group had begun its \$65-a-share tender offer for up to 13.5 million shares of Gulf Oil Corp., in a bid to gain control of the company.

Mr. Pickens also announced that a federal judge in Delaware Wednesday had denied a motion by Gulf for a temporary restraining order to prevent Mesa and the other investors from making the \$37.5-million cash offer. Mesa announced its intention to make the offer Wednesday.

Mesa said the purpose of the offer was to enhance its investor group's ability to win control of the nation's fifth largest oil company by proposing a slate of candidates for the Gulf board at the next shareholders' meeting.

Members of the Mesa-led investor group already own 21.7 million Gulf shares, or 13.2 percent of the company's total common stock outstanding. If the group acquires the additional 13.5 million shares targeted in its tender offer, its stake in Gulf would rise to 21.3 percent. Gulf stock closed Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange at \$64 a share, up \$5.625.

COMPANY NOTES

Bell Group Ltd., owned by Robert Holmes A Court, said its profit rose to 15 million Australian dollars (\$14 million) in the six months ended Dec. 31, 1983, from 5.2 million dollars a year earlier. Per-share earnings increased to 30 cents from 15.5 cents, while the interim dividend was unchanged at five cents, payable May 24 to shareholders of record May 11. Group volume rose slightly to 238.2 million dollars from 228.1 million.

BBC Brown, Boveri & Co., the Swiss specialist in electricity generation and transmission, reported that it has received two major orders for turbine equipment from the United States valued at a total of about 100 million Swiss francs (\$45.7 million). The orders were from Commonwealth Edison Co. of Chicago and the Sacramento Municipal Utility District in California.

Fiat SpA took 15.1 percent of the European car market, excluding Spain, in January, up from 13 percent in the like period of last year, company figures showed. January sales were 130,000, up from 107,000 in January 1983.

Inter-Continental Hotels, a subsidiary of Grand Metropolitan PLC, announced in New York that starting March 1 it will give the first 1,000 customers spending five nights at its new Houston hotel free round-trip air tickets to Europe via Pan American World Airways Inc.

Hansons Trust PLC said that British tax authorities have approved its debenture alternative to the 165-pence-a-share cash bid it has made for London Brick PLC. Under the debenture alternative, he conglomerate offering 8-percent debentures convertible at 195 pence into Hansons shares beginning in 1988.

Kobe Steel Ltd. reported in Tokyo that it has won a 5-billion-yen (\$21.5-million) order from GoodYear Tire & Rubber Co. of the United States for about 130 machines for making radial tires.

Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. announced that it has successfully test-manufactured a very large-scale integrated circuit semiconductor that can store one million bits, or one megabit, of information. It said the new product can

Gulf, which has strongly opposed efforts by Mr. Pickens' group in restructure the way the Pittsburgh-based company is run, urged its shareholders out to react to the Mesa bid until the Gulf board studies the offer.

"Right now our advice to all stockholders is to wait for the board's response," Gulf's chairman, James E. Lee, said. "We are asking them not to tender or sell their stock until the board has determined whether the offer is in our stockholders' best interests."

Mr. Pickens said the tender offer and proration period will expire March 21 at midnight, New York time, unless otherwise extended. Withdrawal rights will expire March 14 at midnight New York time.

Mr. Pickens also said the Mesa group reserves the right to purchase more than 13.5 million Gulf shares if more than are tendered and not withdrawn. However, any additional purchase would require the investors to obtain further credit and financing.

Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb Inc. and Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. are acting as dealer managers and the Carter Organization Inc. is acting as information agent in connection with the offer.

Beecham Group To Buy Italian Drug Company

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The British drug and consumer-products giant Beecham Group PLC said Thursday that it had agreed to buy an Italian pharmaceutical company.

Beecham plans to pay 99.4 billion lire (\$60 million) for 82 percent of Dr. L. Zambeletti SpA. The British company said the acquisition would fill the only major gap in its worldwide marketing network.

Analysis praised the move. "This completes the jigsaw puzzle in Europe," said James Cook of Wood, Mackenzie & Co.

Zambeletti, the fifth-largest locally owned drug company in Italy, had 1982 sales of 90 billion lire and pretax profit of 25 billion lire. The 1983 results are not yet audited, Beecham said, and are expected to show an increase.

Zambeletti derives about two-thirds of its sales from prescription medicines and the rest from consumer products, including cosmetics. The company's net tangible assets, including factories in Milan and Varese, had a book value of \$2.4 billion lire at the end of 1982.

Japan Restricts Sales Of 2 Ciba-Geigy Drugs

Reuters

BASEL, Switzerland — The Japanese Health and Welfare Ministry has banned over-the-counter sale of two anti-arthritis drugs, Butazolidin and Tandearil, produced by Ciba-Geigy AG, a company spokesman said Thursday.

A Swedish doctor alleged late last year that since Butazolidin was introduced 23 years ago and Tandearil 31 years ago, they have caused the death of 1,182 persons.

In a major blow last summer, the government of Brunei, which has considerable oil income, ended its contract with the Crown Agents for money management, sharply reducing the agency's revenues.

The government said it had broadly accepted reorganization proposals made by the board of the Crown Agents. These include reducing the staff by one-fourth, to 900, and selling the agency's main London offices.

Timothy Raison, minister for overseas development, said the changes should return the Crown Agents to profitability by 1986.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

KUBOTA, LTD.

6 3/4% Convertible Debentures Due April 15, 1991

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Holders of the 6 3/4% Convertible Debentures Due April 15, 1991 (the "Debentures") of Kubota, Ltd., a Japanese corporation (the "Company") that pursuant to Article Eleven of the Indenture, dated as of February 1, 1976, between the Company and Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee (the "Trustee") the Company has decided to redeem on April 15, 1984 all Debentures then outstanding in accordance with the provisions of the fourth paragraph of the reverse of the Fully Registered Debentures and the fifth paragraph of the reverse of the Coupon Debentures.

As the Redemption Date, which is April 15, 1984, falls on Sunday, pursuant to the Section 113 of the Indenture, payment of the interest, principal and premium or conversion of the Debentures may be made on the next Business Day, which is April 16, 1984, with the same force and effect as if made on the Redemption Date.

The price at which the Debentures will be redeemed will be 102.50% of the principal amount thereof (the "Redemption Price") and will be U.S.\$1,025 per U.S.\$1,000 principal amount. In addition, the Company will pay to the holders of the Coupons due on April 15, 1984 the amount of such Coupons upon presentation and surrender of such Coupons to the Trustee in exchange of the Debentures and the Coupons. Interest on Fully Registered Debentures will be paid in the usual manner.

The payment of the Redemption Price will be made on and after April 16, 1984 upon presentation and surrender of the Debentures together (in the case of Coupon Debentures) with all coupons pertaining thereto maturing after April 15, 1984 at any of the offices of the following Paying Agents:

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, New York
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Brussels
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Frankfurt/Mosel
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, London
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Paris
Credito Romagnolo S.p.A. (Milan), Milan
Bank Mees & N.V., Amsterdam

Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg, Luxembourg
All payments will be made in such coin or currency of the United States of America as at the time of payment shall be legal tender for the payment of public and private debts at the office specified above in New York City, or, at the option of the Holder, in like coin or currency, at the other offices specified above, by check drawn on, or transfer to a United States dollar account maintained by the payee with a bank in New York City, subject to any applicable fiscal and other laws and regulations, all in accordance with the provisions of the Debentures and Coupons.

From and after April 15, 1984 interest on the Debentures will cease in accrue and the right to convert the Debentures into shares of Common Stock of the Company will terminate at the close of business on April 16, 1984.

The Debentureholders' attention is called to the fact that in accordance with the provisions of the third paragraph of the reverse of the Fully Registered Debentures and the fourth paragraph of the reverse of the Coupon Debentures they may convert their Debentures into shares of Common Stock of the Company having a par value of \$50 per share, or at the option of the holders, into American Depository Shares or European Depository Shares each representing 20 shares of such Common Stock at the conversion price (with the Debentures taken at their principal amount translated into Japanese yen at the rate of ¥303 equals U.S.\$1) of ¥326.40 per share. Each holder who wishes to convert his Debentures must deposit his Debentures, together (in the case of Coupon Debentures) with all unmatured coupons, (if a Fully Registered Debenture is presented for conversion after April 1, 1984 (the "Regular Record Date") and prior to the opening of business on April 15, 1984, the Debenture must be accompanied by a payment in an amount equal to the interest payable to the holder on April 15, 1984, with any of the offices of the Paying Agents specified above and otherwise complying with all other requisite formalities required for conversion before the close of business on April 16, 1984, accompanied by a written notice to convert, the form of which notice is available from any of the Paying Agents.

For the information of the Debentureholders, the reported closing prices of the shares of Common Stock of the Company on the Tokyo Stock Exchange during the period from February 1, 1984 to February 14, 1984 ranged from the high of ¥528 to the low of ¥518 per share. The reported closing price of such shares on the Tokyo Stock Exchange on February 14, 1984 was ¥518 per share.

Hong Kong Exchanges' Price-Setting

Authorities Intervene in Elec & Elteck Share Offering

By Dinah Lee
International Herald Tribune

Brokers reported that the shares were already trading on an unofficial "when-issued" basis for more than 3 dollars. With such strong demand among investors for the shares, it appeared that Elec could have raised considerably more money from the offering had the price been higher.

Francis Yuen, assistant director of Wardies Ltd., underwriter for the issue, said the company and its bankers had argued for a higher price in meeting with stock exchange authorities to hold down the price of the stock.

The indication that officials of Hong Kong's four stock exchanges, led by Ronald Li, chairman of the Far East Exchange, were actively trying to hold down the prices on new issues confirmed suspicions among market observers. Five previous issues had been heavily oversubscribed, and stock exchange authorities are thought to be worried that the market's recovery is fragile and could be undermined if an offering were poorly received by investors.

Elec & Elteck, which makes circuits and telephones, priced its offering of 90 million new shares and 22.5 million existing shares at 2 Hong Kong dollars each. Applications will run from Feb. 28 to March 2.

ADVERTISEMENT
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
23 February 1984

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT:
(d) Daily; (w) weekly; (m) monthly; (tr) irregularly; (lx) suspended.

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA PDS 244/Guernsey
(d) 1/24 RBC Int'l Income Fund \$ 17.46
(d) 1/24 RBC Mon. Currency Fund \$ 21.23
(d) 1/24 RBC North Amer. Fund \$ 7.03

SOFICO GROUP OF FEEVA
(d) 1/24 Sofico Fund \$ 19.77
SWISS BANK CORP.
(d) 1/24 Swiss Bond Selection Fund \$ 11.26
(d) 1/24 Swiss Bond Selection Fund \$ 11.42
(d) 1/24 Swiss Bond Selection Fund \$ 11.73
(d) 1/24 Interfund
(d) 1/24 Interfund Fund \$ 12.52
(d) 1/24 Interfund New Sec. Fund \$ 12.26
(d) 1/24 Interfund New Sec. Fund \$ 12.44
(d) 1/24 Interfund New Sec. Fund \$ 12.64

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
(d) 1/24 Amico U.S. Fund \$ 36.60
(d) 1/24 Bond-Index Fund \$ 11.25
(d) 1/24 Bond-Index Fund \$ 11.40
(d) 1/24 Bond-Index Fund \$ 11.55
(d) 1/24 Bond-Index Fund \$ 11.70
(d) 1/24 Bond-Index Fund \$ 11.85
(d) 1/24 Bond-Index Fund \$ 12.00
(d) 1/24 Bond-Index Fund \$ 12.15
(d) 1/24 Bond-Index Fund \$ 12.30
(d) 1/24 Bond-Index Fund \$ 12.45
(d) 1/24 Bond-Index Fund \$ 12.60

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
(d) 1/24 UniEuro Fund \$ 24.67
(d) 1/24 UniEuro Fund \$ 24.81
(d) 1/24 UniEuro Fund \$ 24.95

Other Funds
(d) 1/24 Actionplus Fund \$ 50.54
(d) 1/24 Actionplus Fund \$ 44.18
(d) 1/24 Ardo Finance Fund \$ 14.27
(d) 1/24 Ardo Finance Fund \$ 14.50
(d) 1/24 Ardo Finance Fund \$ 14.75
(d) 1/24 Ardo Finance Fund \$ 15.00
(d) 1/24 Ardo Finance Fund \$ 15.25
(d) 1/24 Ardo Finance Fund \$ 15.50
(d) 1/24 Ardo Finance Fund \$ 15.75
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(d) 1/24 Ardo

BUSINESS PEOPLE

First Interstate Officials Joining Kleinwort Unit

Kenneth S. McCormick, who recently resigned as senior vice president of First Interstate Bancorp and managing director of First Interstate Ltd., has joined Kleinwort Benson Capital Markets in the United States.

Accompanying Mr. McCormick to Kleinwort Benson from First Interstate are Christopher Albright, Linda M. Barry, Charles E. Bohlen Jr. and Judith W. Kent, First Inter-

AHP Plans Stock Repurchase

Reuters

NEW YORK — American Home Products Corp. said Thursday that its board has authorized the repurchase of up to five million shares of its common stock.



Ralph R. Zoellner

state Bancorp, with assets of \$44.4 billion, is the seventh-largest banking company in the United States. Its headquarters are in Los Angeles.

"Their knowledge of the West Coast capital markets and, in particular, their expertise in interest-rate swaps will complement our existing capital-markets operations in New York and elsewhere," Martin Jacovo, a vice chairman of Kleinwort, Benson Ltd. and president of Kleinwort, Benson (North America) Corp., said of the team in a statement.

Kleinwort, Benson, Britain's largest merchant bank, has subsidiaries in the United States with offices in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles. Mr. McCormick, who

will be based in Los Angeles, will work with all the U.S. offices as well as with those in London and Tokyo.

Other Appointments

McDonnell Douglas Corp. has appointed Ralph R. Zoellner vice president, Europe, responsible for marketing operations throughout Europe. Mr. Zoellner, who has been McDonnell Douglas's marketing director, Europe, since 1976, will take up his new responsibilities March 30, when Warren E. Krammer retires. Mr. Zoellner will be based in the London offices of the St. Louis-based aircraft maker.

Citicorp has appointed Ronald D. Corwin regional manager for all its individual bank businesses in Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. Mr. Corwin, based in Brussels, will continue to serve as the New York-based bank's country corporate officer for Belgium and Luxembourg. Succeeding Mr. Corwin as managing director of Famibank, Citicorp's Belgian consumer-bank subsidiary, is Albert Van Houwet. Mr. Van Houwet previ-

ously was a member of Famibank's policy committee, with responsibility for marketing.

Richard D. Mathews has been named exploration manager of Gulf Oil (Ireland) Ltd., a Dublin-based subsidiary of the U.S. oil and gas concern. He succeeds Robert K. Kirkbride, who retired. Mr. Mathews formerly was based in Lagos as exploration manager of Gulf Oil Co. (Nigeria) Ltd. Before that he was with Gulf in Pakistan as exploration manager.

Sir Douglas Wass, who was permanent secretary to the British Treasury from 1974 until last March, will be joining the accounting and consulting-services concern Coopers & Lybrand next Thursday. His primary role will be to launch and direct the firm's new economic strategy unit.

C.R.M. Kamble, a director of the London-based merchant bank Kleinwort, Benson Ltd., has been transferred to New York as executive vice president in charge of Kleinwort, Benson (North America) Corp.

Gill & Duffus group, a London-based commodity and insurance broking group, has appointed John S. Barnes deputy chief executive and said be will succeed R.E. Blackman when he retires on June 30 as chief executive. In addition, Winthrop A. Wyman has joined the group from Gulf Oil Corp. and has been appointed to the board, with responsibility for activities in the United States.

Mitsubishi Electric (U.K.) Ltd., London, has appointed Neville Reyner to the new post of director of sales operation for Britain and Ireland for the semiconductor division. He formerly was with Fairchild Camera & Instrument U.K. Ltd.

He said the "benefits of a robust dollar do not offset the risks inherent" in the large federal budget deficits and record trade deficits. "Hence, the necessity to provide adequate incentives to bold and at-

Kaufman Sees Sharp Rate Rise in '84

United Press International

NEW YORK — Interest rates will rise sharply later this year but a potentially weaker dollar threatens a "runaway inflation boom" that poses a greater danger to the financial markets, Henry Kaufman said Thursday.

Mr. Kaufman, Salomon Brothers' chief economist, said rates should approach 15% on long-term government bonds before peaking in the current cycle.

He predicted that "both short- and long-term interest rates will move up in nearly lockstep" while the economy "moves to a higher resource utilization, as inflationary pressures increase somewhat, and as the accompanying rise in private credit demands vies with the intransigent requirements of the U.S. Treasury for the limited supply of government savings."

In remarks prepared for delivery to The Conference Board, Mr. Kaufman said potential dollar weakness may pose the greatest risk to financial markets.

"It is, of course, true, that the dollar's strength has restrained the economic expansion and pressured some basic industries," he said.

But, he continued, "how sustainable would the current recovery be if, in addition to the vigorous" inflation-adjusted growth during the past nine months, an additional 1 to 2 percentage points "were added by an improved trade balance that would result from a weaker dollar?"

"How much higher would the inflation rate be? Under such circumstances, we might well be close to a runaway boom," Mr. Kaufman said.

He said the "benefits of a robust dollar do not offset the risks inherent" in the large federal budget deficits and record trade deficits. "Hence, the necessity to provide adequate incentives to bold and at-

tract foreign investments in the United States."

Mr. Kaufman said that, although the immediate impact of a drop in the dollar's value would be to increase sales and profits, "the eventual consequences will be higher financing requirements and much higher interest rates."

A weaker dollar would not only

fuel inflation, it would encourage foreign selling of U.S. securities, thereby eliminating an important source of funds, he said.

"Large flows are involved," he said, noting that foreign holdings of U.S. financial assets exceed an estimated \$60 billion, "of which roughly 45 percent is liabilities reported by U.S. banks."

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COMPANY EARNINGS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Britain

Switzerland

Medtronic

ICI

Ciba Geigy

3rd Quarter

Plessey

1983

1982

UBS

Year

Revenue

United States

9 Months

Net Income

Chrysler

Per Share

EPS

Squibb

4th Quarter

1983

Japan

1982

Revenue

Matsushita El. Ind.

Year

Net Income

Kemanobel

4th Quarter

Revenue

White Consol. Ind.

Year

Net Income

Sweden

1983

Revenue

Plessey

1982

Net Income

VLSI

Year

Revenue

VLSI

1982

Net Income

VLSI

Year

Revenue

VLSI

1982

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Year

Revenue

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1982

Net Income

VLSI

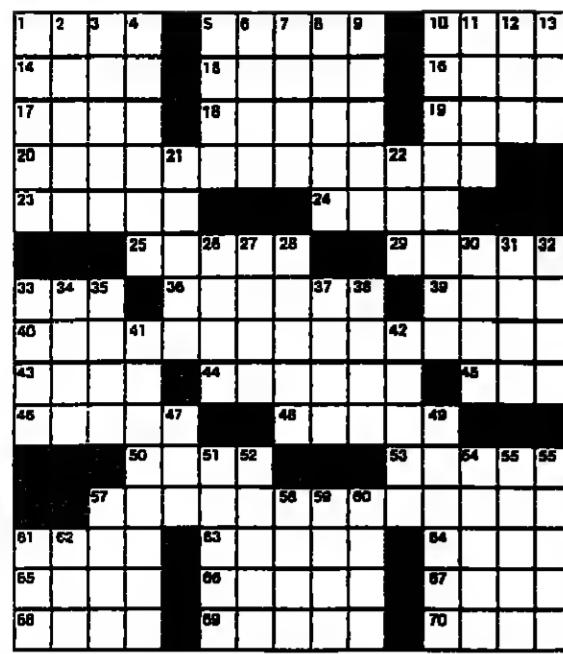
Year

Revenue

VLSI

1982

Net Income</



ACROSS
 1 Fibrous food
 5 Speckle
 10 Decree
 14 Frost
 15 Bucolic
 16 Prefix with meter
 17 Turkish titles
 18 Set aside
 19 Some stories
 20 Light-lunch item
 23 Bunch of Browns
 24 Town in NE Italy
 25 All smiles
 26 Rose essence
 33 Tolkien creature
 35 Sailing craft
 39 London lad's swing, perhaps
 40 Mrs. Wakefield's nasty treat
 43 ...blue skies
 44 "The tax payments may be in
 45 Waswaskeesh
 46 Espresso ingredient
 48 Site of Vulcan's workshop
 50 Crushed underfoot
 53 Longfellow heroine

DOWN
 1 Flower part
 2 Severity
 3 Italian
 4 baritone: 1879-1942
 5 King of Pylos
 6 Fastening on a belt
 7 "Au Clair de la Lune"
 8 "Au Clair de la Lune"
 9 Author Ambler
 10 Register for Pavarotti
 11 Nastase
 12 Blind impulse, personified
 13 Scale codes
 21 Imitative

PEANUTS
 LOOK, MARCIE, I GOT A FORTUNE COOKIE IN MY LUNCH...

IT SAYS "YOU ARE GOING TO GET AN IMPORTANT LETTER!"

IT WAS RIGHT... I GOT AN IMPORTANT LETTER THIS MORNING...

A "D MINUS!"



BLONDIE
 ALEXANDER, I KNOW WHAT YOUR PROBLEM IS...

YOU'RE TOO SELF-SACRIFICING

AND DO YOU KNOW WHY YOU'RE THAT WAY?

BUT I WOULDN'T ROB YOU OF THE PLEASURE OF TELLING ME



BEETLE BAILEY
 Y'KNOW, THESE ARE GREAT MEATBALLS!

BOY! I'LL SAY!

MAYBE WE SHOULD TELL COOKIE

DEFINITELY NOT!

WE DON'T WANT TO SPOIL HIM



ANDY CAPP

OH, LOR! HERE'S THE RENTMAN AGAIN!

LEAVE IT TO ME, PET. I'LL ATTEND TO HIM

HELLO THERE, PERCY. COME IN. COME IN FANCY A DRINK?

NOW, ABOUT THESE RENT ARREARS -

THANKS, ANDY -

I NEVER TALK SHOP WHILE I'M SOCIALISING, PERCY

2-24

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WIZARD OF ID

FOR ENTERTAINMENT TONIGHT, YOU HAVE YOUR CHOICE... BUNG, JUGGLING, BLAUNCH SINGING, WIZ DOING MAGIC... OR...

...A MOVIE

WHAT'S THE MOVIE?

THE WORLD'S GREATEST DISASTERS

I THOUGHT YOU SAID I HAD A CHOICE

2-24

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"I'M NOT SCARED OF NOTHIN'... BUT THAT WAS SOMETHIN'!"

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, each made of four ordinary words, to form four ordinary words.

NOUCE

YADIL

HUTORFI

YARPTS

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: THE

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: COUGH IRATE AUTUMN FIDDLE

Answer: What time is it when clothes wear out? - RAGTIME

2-24

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WEATHER

EUROPE

ASIA

AFRICA

LATIN AMERICA

NORTH AMERICA

MIDDLE EAST

OCEANIA

WEATHER

FRIDAY 8 FORECAST

— CHANTEL: Moderate. FRANKFURT: Overcast.

TOMORROW: 10-12 (30-41) °C. NEW YORK: Fair. Temps: 11-12 (52-56) °C. MEXICO CITY: Cloudy.

Temps: 13-14 (53-57) °C. LIMA: Partly cloudy.

Temps: 13-14 (53-57) °C. TEL AVIV: Fair.

Temps: 13-14 (53-57) °C. MANILA: Partly cloudy.

Temps: 20-21 (64-70) °C. SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms. Temps: 30-32 (86-90) °C. TOKYO: Cloudy. Temps:

17-19 (63-68) °C. CHICAGO: Partly cloudy.

Temps: 13-14 (53-57) °C. WASHINGTON: Partly cloudy.

Temps: 13-14 (53-57) °C. BOSTON: Partly cloudy.

Temps: 13-14 (53-57) °C. TORONTO: Partly cloudy.

Temps: 13-14 (53-57) °C. MONTREAL: Partly cloudy.

Temps: 13-14 (53-57) °C. VANCOUVER: Partly cloudy.

Temps: 13-14 (53-57) °C. CALGARY: Partly cloudy.

Temps: 13-14 (53-57) °C. EDMONTON: Partly cloudy.

Temps: 13-14 (53-57) °C. VICTORIA: Partly cloudy.

Temps: 13-14 (53-57) °C. PORT ALBERNI: Partly cloudy.

Temps: 13-14 (53-57) °C. WHISTLER: Partly cloudy.

Temps: 13-14 (53-57) °C. VANCOUVER ISLAND: Partly cloudy.

Temps: 13-1

SPORTS

Michael Spinks: A Champion Alone at the TopBy Michael Katz
New York Times Service

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey — Dennis Rappa was talking. Subliminal motivation, 5,000 exercises for the upper stomach, 5,000 exercises for the stomach, 175 miles of running up mountains. "I guarantee you," the fight manager concluded, "Mike Davis is in the best shape any fighter's been in since Lewis, who promotes Michael Spinks's fights, died."

He made a mistake," he told the world's only heavyweight champion after introducing Davis as the challenger in the 12-round title fight here today. "You're going to be fighting Superman."

He sits, sitting quietly on the day at a news conference, Wednesday, nonchalantly dodging his head, once to the right, once to the left, a silent "Oh, yeah?"

Nothing seems to bother boxing's master of impatience. Not anymore. The 27-year-old champion might be expected, for example, to be furious

he has a contract with Home Box Office, a pay network, for Spinks's rematch with Dwight Muhammad Qawi, the former Dwight Braxton. It was slated for April 20, and Spinks was to earn \$1.3 million against the only big-money opponent in the sound (80-kilo) division. But although he knew it against the contract to arrange for an interim fight Feb. 15, Lewis scheduled the bout for which it will make \$400,000. HBO quickly canceled the bout. For \$900,000 less, Spinks now has to face Lewis accurately describes as "the No. 2

contender across the board." Even Eddie Futch, Spinks's wise old trainer, could not believe the move by Lewis.

Spinks denied that he was upset with Lewis. The Qawi fight will happen, probably in late April or early May, said the promoter, and if Spinks does not get \$1.3 million from HBO, the figure probably won't be too much lower.

"I don't get hung up on things that happen," Spinks said. "They happen, I just roll with everything. I can deal with it."

"You lose something you can't replace, that's one thing. The money can be replaced. A wife, you can't replace that."

The stoicism in his eyes was replaced by tears. Thirteen months ago, Spinks's friend, Sandra Massey, was killed in a car accident, leaving behind their daughter, Michele, now 3 years old.

"I look at her and see her now," Spinks said. "It's still hard to believe."

In front of him on the day were his three world championship belts — from the World Boxing Association, World Boxing Council and International Boxing Federation. But round his neck, a symbol of

happier times when boxing for him was not as lonely as it is now, he wore his 1976 Olympic gold medal.

"It's precious to me," he said. "I didn't get paid to do it, and I let go a lot of things. I dropped out of school to make the team."

"Not just the boxing team, the United States team, with swimmers and all of the sports. We all were one."

He is alone in a lot of ways: the only one of the five 1976 Olympic champions from the United States still undefeated (25-0, with 15 knockouts), the only one still a world champion. But even from the lethargic

way he fights, especially from that, he gives the impression that boxing is simply a joyless way of earning a living.

It is a profession of which his daughter does not approve.

"I tell her, 'I got to box, want to see daddy box?' and she'll say, 'I'm not going to cry,'" he said. "But last time she came, she started to cry."

He rules a faceless division of limited opportunities where challengers have to be recycled to give the champions work. This is Davis's second shot. In 1982 he was knocked out in the 11th round by Qawi, then the WBC champion. Spinks, making his eighth defense, said all the division really needed was "new opponents."

He'll have to content himself with the likes of Davis and Qawi, neither of whom is expected to be easy. Davis, a 32-year-old veteran, who once knocked out Gerry Cooney as an amateur, is a dangerous puncher. He has a 27-3 record, with 17 knockouts.

Spinks is not worried about Davis's hunger or subliminal motivation. Between rounds, the challenger will be listening to a music cassette with such subliminal messages as "You're not tired, you can do it, just keep your hands up."

"What I do for me," said Spinks, "is I get on my knees."

"The main thing is not to get off to a slow start," said Davis, who is vulnerable in the early rounds.

Futch wants Spinks to take advantage early, but the champion was not so eager to fight out of character.

"I can start fast, but I prefer taking my time," he said. "They say haste makes waste, and I don't want to be wasted."



Michael Spinks
... ruling a division of limited opportunities.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Australia to Start Davis Cup Defense

PERTH, Australia (AP) — Pat Cash, who helped to spark Australia to its victory over Sweden in the Davis Cup final in December, has been omitted from his country's team for the first round tie against Yugoslavia here Friday.

The Australian team captain, Neale Fraser, announced Thursday that Paul McNamee and John Fitzgerald will play the singles match and McNamee and Mark Edmondson will contest the doubles. Yugoslavia's two top players, Marko Ostoja and Slobodan Zivojinovic, will play the singles and pair for the doubles Saturday.

In another opening round match, the United States, led by John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors, will play Romania in Bucharest. McEnroe and Connors will play the singles, while McEnroe will team with Peter Fleming in the doubles. Romania will be led by playing captain Ilie Nastase.

The other World Group matches this weekend are: Italy at Britain, Argentina at West Germany, Denmark at Czechoslovakia, France at India, Paraguay at New Zealand and Ecuador at Sweden.

Stecca Dethrones Cruz for WBA Title

MILAN (UPI) — Loris Stecca of Italy captured the World Boxing Association superheavyweight title Wednesday when he stopped champion Leonardo Cruz of the Dominican Republic on a technical knockout in the 12th round of their scheduled 15-round fight.

Stecca, 23, unleashed a flurry of lefts and rights to the head of Cruz, 31, in the second minute of the 12th round. Cruz, after taking a left to the chin, turned away and signalled the end of the fight.

Cruz (43-6-2) had made three successful defenses of the title he won in June 1982 with a 15-round decision over Sergio Palma of Argentina.

Stecca (33-0-1) is scheduled to fight Victor Gallegas of Puerto Rico within 90 days in Puerto Rico, according to fight organizers.

U.K. Rejects S. African Sports Appeal

LONDON (AP) — The British government said Thursday it has rejected a South African appeal to launch a new Commonwealth investigation of the white-ruled country's moves to segregate its sports.

Rudolph Opperman, president of the South Africa's Sports Federation, said the inquiry would have determined whether South Africa should continue to be excluded from the Olympic Games. He claimed that the constitutions and activities of all but two sports in South Africa had become multiracial.

A spokeswoman for Britain's minister of sport, Neil Macfarlane, said the minister told Opperman he could not agree to the request. Britain has signed the 1976 Geneva Agreement, which discourages all Commonwealth sports contact with South Africa.

The issue of sporting ties with South Africa has been revived by a planned South African tour by an English rugby union team. Macfarlane and other British ministers have urged the country's Rugby Football Union to call off the tour. RFU is to make a final decision March 30.

Dolphins Trade Woodley to Steelers

PITTSBURGH (UPI) — The Pittsburgh Steelers have acquired quarterback David Woodley from the Miami Dolphins. Under the terms of the trade, announced Wednesday, Miami will receive Pittsburgh's third-round choice in the 1984 National Football League draft of college players and possibly a 1985 draft choice.

Woodley, 25, spent four seasons — mostly as starting quarterback — with the Dolphins. But last season he was benched by the Dolphins in favor of rookie Dan Marino.

Wilson, Martin Released From Jail

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP) — Willie Wilson and Jerry Martin, two of four members of the 1983 Kansas City Royals in federal prison on drug charges, were released from prison on Thursday — nine days ahead of schedule because of good behavior.

Wilson and Martin began serving 90-day sentences Dec. 5 for misdemeanor convictions of trying to obtain cocaine. Vida Blue and Willie Aikens, two other 1983 Royals serving similar sentences at the federal prison, began their sentences after Wilson and Martin and are not scheduled for release until late March and early April.

Austin, More Mature, Returns to Tennis Tour

By Jane Gross
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The middle-aged man waiting for an elevator in the Manhattan tennis club jumped at the chance to make small talk with a champion. "How's your back?" he asked Tracy Austin, who has sat out 18 months in the last three years with a series of related injuries.

"Terrific," she replied jauntily.

"How's yours?"

"Nothing was ever wrong with mine," he said.

"Lucky you," Austin countered. Austin's luck has been almost all bad in recent years, when a brilliant tennis career was interrupted by a damaged sciatic nerve, a stress fracture in her back and a subsequent shoulder injury caused by atrophy of the muscles.

She withdrew from the circuit for five months in 1981 and five more in 1982, then was sidelined for eight months after withdrawing from Wimbledon last June. She returned to action two weeks ago at a tournament in Chicago, losing in the second round to Barbara Potter, and then on Wednesday lost to Pam Casale in the second round of the U.S. Women's Indoor Tennis Championships in East Hanover, New Jersey.

"There was a lot of pain in not being able to play, but it made me see life more fully," Austin said recently.

"It's real weird to think about those eight months because it was so different than anything I ever did before," she continued. "It

went so slow in some ways and so quickly in other ways. I don't want to make it sound like it was la-di-da because it killed me out to play, and I can't tell you how many days I was down. But, it was useful and so much fun at times, and I want to continue to have fun off the court, get my mind off it sometimes and just let loose."

The eight months by Austin's count, were a time of adventure, introspection and independence. Until last year, her entire life had revolved around tennis, and she was swaddled by a loving family and a retinue of coaches and advisers who made most of the decisions for her. At 15, when she joined the professional tour, that was both appropriate and necessary. At 21, forced out of her accustomed pattern by injuries, she embraced the challenge of "being on my own and having all my decisions made by me."

Austin spent three months in Australia, training with Tooy Roche during the week and sampling the nightife in Sydney with a friend, Karen Scott, on weekends. She rode horses, went bicycling and took long walks, returning to the Roche's home "feeling totally cleansed, or whatever." She met new people and absorbed Scott's " zest for life." She took her first trip to Asia, visiting Indonesia and Hong Kong.

"It was a good growing up process," Austin said.

Sometimes when she was lonely, she telephoned her mother or one of her older brothers. Other times, she fought off the blues by reading

"ferociously" — mysteries for recreation and books about nutrition and anatomy to better understand what had happened to her body.

"When I ask a doctor what's wrong, I want to know what he's talking about so I'm studying the biomechanics of the body," Austin said.

Most of her training has been done in Chicago, under the supervision of Bob Gadjia, who had previously worked with her brother John. The program is complicated and varied, Austin said, and includes exercise, weight work and unexpected activities like walking on a balance beam. "As soon as you can do something, he makes you do something else, like walking on the beam backward," she said. "That way it remains fun."

She dismisses the notion, subscribed to by some in the tennis community, that her physical problems were caused by too much tournament play at too tender an age. "The sciatic nerve is where it all started," Austin said, "and that can happen whether you're 55 or 14. Then it's a vicious cycle and you have to break that cycle by keeping fit."

That is a doctrine preached for years by Billie Jean King, an early disciple of strenuous physical training for female athletes. "She's always been way ahead of everybody," Austin said. "She was the first one to stretch, the first one to do Nautilus. She even talked to me about it. I just didn't listen."

A recent message from King gave Austin a needed lift. Austin was in Hong Kong early in December, on her 21st birthday, unable to play in the tournament there but participating in a clinic. "To the locker room everybody was going out to play and I was dressed in regular clothes," Austin said. "I was real down, but Billie Jean sent me a birthday card, it said, 'Through difficult times you have to be strong.' That really hit me, and it was just the right time."

She has tried to be patient and avoid the hasty returns to competition that may have caused her injuries in the past.

"I don't expect miracles," she continued, "but I do expect things to be happening in the time period of the French Open. I'm real eager and totally positive about it. That positive attitude carried me through and I know if I keep plugging I'll get there. It's a long road back and I have to do it myself, but that makes me stronger."

THE NEW YORK HERALD

EUROPEAN EDITION—PAPER—MORNING, JUNE 23, 1984

NO PAGE

ARCHDUKE FRANCIS FERDINAND AND HIS CONSORT, THE DUCHESS OF HOHENBERG, ARE ASSASSINATED WHILE DRIVING THROUGH STREETS OF SARAJEVO, BOSNIA

Student News of Mass. to Hold Fund-Raising Concert

PEOPLE HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN SHOT IN THE HEAD

Loyola, Chicago, Received Fourteen Million Dollars in Donations

CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, RECEIVED ONE MILLION DOLLARS IN DONATIONS

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Still, people didn't get polio anymore, did they? More likely it was arthritis attacking his neck vertebrae, the way it had attacked poor Rosenwald a few years ago. Willard recalled Rosenwald's account of the agonies and months spent in — what was it? Hot gelatin baths? Electrostatic traction?

Standing under the shower, Willard shuddered at thoughts of the pain the future held. It wasn't until he was half shaved that he noticed the white spot on one fingernail. How long had it been there? Where had it come from? What was it trying to tell him?

He had heard of white spots on the interior of the throat but couldn't remember what disease caused them. "Diphtheria," he thought. He had never heard of diphtheria in the fingernails, but that was small comfort: every day the newspapers reported discoveries of new diseases which nobody had hitherto dreamed existed.

When dressed, he noticed it was raining outside. It was doubtless acid rain and he feared acid rain even though the government said it wasn't all that bad for you. He thought of all that acid falling into lakes, ponds, oceans and being eaten by fish, which were then eaten by people. Then he remembered the fish he had eaten at dinner last night.

"I never heard of acidosis," his wife said.

Willard had heard of acidosis. He remembered, years ago, his small sister being taken to the doctor. The doctor said she had acidosis and ordered tomatoes cut out of her diet.

"We haven't had tomatoes for a week," his wife said.

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brain tissue and premature death.

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Nevertheless, Willard had liked knowing that open-heart surgery was available when the time came, and now that some cardiologists said it shouldn't be lightly undertaken. Willard was worried — worried that he might die under the ether during an operation that wasn't even necessary.

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Her indifference had made it hard to talk to her.

Instead, he left for the office. At the bus stop a beautiful woman smiled at him. Her teeth were dazzling. They reminded Willard of his own teeth. Last month one of them had been cracked in the left jaw and emitted a brief twinge of pain which seemed to originate deep in the jawbone.

Since then Willard had been anticipating a stroke. He had read somewhere that a sudden jolt of pain in the teeth was the first symptom of stroke. Or was it the first symptom of coronary thrombosis?

What difference did it make? On this crowded bus they would never get an ambulance in time to get him to the hospital. Willard wondered if his undershirt had a hole in it and, thinking of his upper torso, realized there was an itch under his shoulder blade. "Dry skin" he thought. "I'm probably flaking away."

He had once seen a 105-year-old man lying on a bed, and the man's wife had brushed her hand across her husband's forehead, stirred up a small cloud around his face and said, "Look, he's just flaking away." Willard was so terrified by the idea of flaking away that he didn't notice the stiffness was gone from his neck.

New York Times Service

The Transformation of Boy George

By Robert Hilburn

Los Angeles Times Service

LONDON — Boy George saw right away that his usual table wouldn't do. "It's much too noisy," he said. He led the waiter and the reporter to a more secluded corner of the restaurant.

He had shown up promptly at 1 P.M., and he was taking charge — as usual.

His sweet singing voice and daffy image may make him look like an 1980s update of Tiny Tim. But Boy George is a quick-witted, strong-willed man who has been fending for himself since he stormed out of his parents' house six years ago at age 16, shortly after he was expelled from school.

"I'm terrible — a tyrant," he said, taking his seat at the table. "People say I'm famous now and I should be above everything. But that's not the way I am. If something annoys me I react."

"When I go to TV taping with the band [Culture Club] and the head man only shakes my hand, I say, 'That's rude. Don't shake my hand if you're not going to shake theirs. Hell with you.' I get away with it because everyone says, 'Oh, that's just George. He is so eccentric.'

George was in full regalia last December when I met him in Burbank, California, as the guest of hostess Joan Rivers on the set of "The Tonight Show." He wore a pound of makeup and a colorful dress-smock made from a bedsheet.

But this time he was dressed down. He wore a pair of old corduroy pants under a plain top coat and just a touch of makeup. Still, no one in the restaurant had trouble recognizing this man described by one British pop writer as "the improbable mongrel offspring of a Geisha Mother Goose and a gay Rastafarian pastry chef."

Boy George used to open up more, those around him say, but he has been hurt by the frequent potshots in the British press. "I'm through with all the heart-to-hearts," he said. "The press here has no respect for your feelings, so why open yourself to abuse?" Elizabeth Taylor was in town recently, and she was all over the papers. But they didn't treat her with any consideration. It was as if she were this fat old cow."

And what is Boy George all about? "I can't answer that one. I don't think you ever know yourself. That's why I think most psychologists or analysts are a waste of time. All I know is I'm not like [David Bowie's] Ziggy Stardust. I haven't created a stage persona. I am what you see."

Why did he start dressing so outrageously? "I think it was a mixture of things. I had nothing when I was younger — no money, no future. I was always interested in celebrities, and I was desperate to become one. I was always a very logical person and I set certain goals for myself, but I also kind of fell into

things by accident — like music. No matter what you may think, this isn't something I had planned, and it definitely isn't because of psychological or sexual problems."

Boy George has been speaking out (and dressing up) since his early teens. "I've always been headstrong. I can't help doing it. If someone annoys me, I react. Every so often, I need a good swear — a good violent moment.



Used Press International

Boy George in geisha regalia.

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If I tried to control that, I think I'd go crazy."

Today the media circus was ruffing him. "They're always trying to make out that I'm some type of fraud," he snapped. "by getting photos of me without my makeup or calling up claiming they have love letters I've written. That's ridiculous. For one thing, I'm too smart to write love letters. They're too incriminating."

Culture Club's official biography, "When Camerons Go Crazy," has photos of Boy George as a teen-ager before the heavy makeup and in various punk and New Romantic "looks," and the text is a frank account, by fan-book standards, of his stormy family life.

Boy George's *Dowd*, he was the third son in a working-class Irish Catholic family of six children. His father was a former soldier who worked in the building trade in south London.

"Having six kids, my father and mother didn't show any emotion at all towards me. And all the time, that's what I wanted. I was really domineering when I was a kid. I was awful. It wasn't until I left home that I started seeing their point of view. I'm trying to show kids that you can learn to share affection with someone once you thought you had nothing in common with. I'm not trying to say, 'Oh, look at my unhappy childhood.'"

After leaving home, Boy George worked as salesmen in clothing stores, with a stint in the makeup department of the Royal Shakespeare Company. His main passion, however, was hitting the clubs at night, rivaling his friends with lavish makeup and outrageous costumes.

He didn't think about joining a band until former Sex Pistols manager Malcolm McLaren invited him to try out for Bow Wow Wow. Things didn't work out, but he then met a bassist, Michael Craig, and they formed Culture Club with Jon Moss on drums and Roy Hay as guitarist. They began writing songs in 1981, and picked up a record deal soon after their first gig. The first two singles sold modestly in England, but the third — the quirky melodic "Do You Really Want to Hurt Me?" — reached No. 1 here in late 1982.

In the United States, Culture Club became an even bigger hit. The group's debut album sold 1.3 million copies and produced three Top 10 singles — the most Top 10 singles from a debut LP since the Beatles. And the group's new album, "Color by Numbers," has already contributed two more Top 10 singles and sold more than 2.5 million copies.

The band's biggest hit is "Karma Chameleon." "It's about this terrible fear of alienation that people have; the fear of standing up for one thing. It's about trying to stick up to everybody. 'Oh yes, I agree with you.'

"What we're saying in the song is, if you aren't true, if you don't act like you feel that you get karma — justice. That's nature's way of paying you back."

PEOPLE

Carson Money Settlement

Johnny Carson and his estranged wife, Joanne, have reached a settlement under which she will receive more than \$250,000 a year in support, a spokesman for Carson said. Mrs. Carson had asked a Los Angeles Superior Court to order the entertainer to pay her \$220,000 a month — or \$2.6 million a year. Carson is host of the "Tonight Show," a popular late night talk and variety show on the NBC television network. The Carsons, who were married in September 1972, both filed petitions for divorce in March 1983.

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Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, is in a hotly contested race with five other candidates to be rector of Glasgow University. Arafat wrote to the university's Palestine Action Group to accept its nomination and said he hoped to visit Scotland if elected to the ceremonial post. Other candidates in the March 5 election include the novelist Jeffrey Archer, the comedian Rikky Fulton, Glasgow's lord provost, Michael Kelly, the Scottish Liberal Party member Menzies Campbell and the Scottish politician Mati Lygate, recently released from prison after serving 12 years for armed robbery. The post is honorary but rectors can preside over meetings of the governors if they choose to take an active role. The winner will replace the former newscaster Reginald Bosanquet, who was hard-ever seen on campus.

□

Diana, Princess of Wales, Thursday was named the world's most influential woman of fashion in the 1983-84 best dressed poll. The princess, 22, who is expecting her second child in September, was the overwhelming choice of the committee of 20 fashion editors, other style professionals, and people watchers, said Eleanor Lambert, the publicist who has steered the annual lists since 1940. Others on the list: Mrs. Umberto Agnelli, Tunis, Italy, wife of a Fiat executive; Mrs. Sue Bass, Fort Worth, Texas, socialite and philanthropist; the actress Linda Evans; The Duchess of Faria, a former model now married to a Spanish duke; Princess Ferial of Jordan; Mrs. Charles Price, of Kansas City, Missouri, wife of the U.S. ambassador to Great Britain; Mrs. Beatrix Paine, widow of an

John Rivers, Woman of the Year.

Rise in

reported in

Rise in

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Since then Willard had been anticipating a stroke. He had read somewhere that a sudden jolt of pain in the teeth was the first symptom of stroke. Or was it the first symptom of coronary thrombosis?

What difference did it make? On this crowded bus they would never get an ambulance in time to get him to the hospital. Willard wondered if his undershirt had a hole in it and, thinking of his upper torso, realized there was an itch under his shoulder blade. "Dry skin" he thought. "I'm probably flaking away."

He had once seen a 105-year-old man lying on a bed, and the man's wife had brushed her hand across her husband's forehead, stirred up a small cloud around his face and said, "Look, he's just flaking away." Willard was so terrified by the idea of flaking away that he didn't notice the stiffness was gone from his neck.

New York Times Service

OBSERVER

Just Flaking Away

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Willard had eaten fish the night before and had a stiff neck when he awoke. He immediately thought of polio. He had read years ago that stiff neck was a symptom of polio.

Still, people didn't get polio anymore, did they? More likely it was arthritis attacking his neck vertebrae, the way it had attacked poor Rosenwald a few years ago. Willard recalled Rosenwald's account of the agonies and months spent in — what was it? Hot gelatin baths? Electrostatic traction?

Standing under the shower, Willard shuddered at thoughts of the pain the future held. It wasn't until he was half shaved that he noticed the white spot on one fingernail. How long had it been there? Where had it come from? What was it trying to tell him?

He had heard of white spots on the interior of the throat but couldn't remember what disease caused them. "Diphtheria," he thought. He had never heard of diphtheria in the fingernails, but that was small comfort: every day the newspapers reported discoveries of new diseases which nobody had hitherto dreamed existed.

When dressed, he noticed it was raining outside. It was doubtless acid rain and he feared acid rain even though the government said it wasn't all that bad for you. He thought of all that acid falling into lakes, ponds, oceans and being eaten by fish, which were then eaten by people. Then he remembered the fish he had eaten at dinner last night.

"I never heard of acidosis," his wife said.

Willard had heard of acidosis. He remembered, years ago, his small sister being taken to the doctor. The doctor said she had acidosis and ordered tomatoes cut out of her diet.

"We haven't had tomatoes for a week," his wife said.

During breakfast Willard skinned the newspapers for bulletins about brain surgery. At the age of 9 he had fallen from a bicycle, hit his head on the pavement and been briefly unconscious. Thirty-five years later he remembered it vividly, because he had read somewhere that early-childhood head injuries could cause long festering of the

brain tissue and premature death.

Again this morning there was no good news. To the contrary, there was another item reporting that cardiologists were arguing about whether so much open-heart surgery was really necessary. Willard had asked his doctor about having open-heart surgery one day